

evening, his

did Mr. Lang

LL'S

much will be made, is a question we are not able wither for stake and board fence. We believe to answer. Our knowledge of the business enables us to say this: not a quarter so much is made in this State as there could be and ought to be made. We have never been able to find any statistical account of what amount of this article vice on his farm. Mr. F. told us the cost, per is manufactured annually by our farmers, and of panel, for the fence, was two cents. We do not course can give no very exact information in re- now recollect what the size of the wire was.

We suppose that the principal part is made by ticulars in regard to it, not only as to the cost. farmers in different sections of the State, for their but how it stands the wear and tear of service, own use, and that but a very little surplus is winds, frosts, &c., &c. made for sale. The market for this kind sugar It has been said that by annealing the wire it is not sufficiently encouraging to warrant any is prevented from rusting when exposed to the very expensive outlay; because the southern weather. This is a very simple method, if it be cane sugar is afforded so cheap that it can under-true. sell the maple sugar. This is partly owing to Strength, durability and economy are the the high price of labor among us.

Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

VOL. XVIII.

We should like to see a comparative trial of stone posts meets all these requirements, we the cost and amount of sugar made from an acre need not look farther at present. It cannot be of thrifty maple trees, and from an acre of thrifty expected that every fact in regard to this species sugar cane—all the conditions being equal, as far of fencing has yet been brought to light, but if as they could be. But if maple sugar cannot those who have made experiments will commucompete with cane sugar in our markets, we are nicate the results, failures as well as successes, satisfied that maple molasses can. All who have the knowledge will be very valuable to many. ever used maple molasses prepared, do not hesitate to give it the preference of that made from cane, and brought into our market. still owned and edited by M. B. Bateham, who

We commenced this article merely to call attention to the subject. Those who live on the able zeal for the interests of the Buckeye State. frontier part of our State, have abundant facili- It comes out with a new vignette head, and a ties for this business. The thousands and thounew dress all round. sands of acres of " wild land," covered with rock maples furnish the capital stock at hand, which may be had without money and without price. The land agent, we believe, would never interpose any authority (if he has any so to do,) to prevent any one from tapping the sugar maples ining all the statements presented to them, came on the State lands, and from the manufacturing the sap into sugar and molasses.

A person who is disposed to make a "hermitage"—a "lodge in some vast wilderness," for the purpose of culling its sweets, would require but little capital over and above his time and courage. A camp, sufficiently warm and convenient to shelter him, buckets, and one of Mott's agricultural furnaces, and requisite supplies of sub- second to Edward Fossett, of Vassalboro'; and sistence, is all that is needed. Why not carry the third to I. N. Wadsworth. the business on afar from home and friends, as On BARLEY. The first to Moses Taber, (the rell as lumbering and hunting! only entry.)
In regard to apparatus for boiling down the ON OATS. The first to Wm. Weeks. well as lumbering and hunting!

sap, if it is not convenient to procure Mott's boil- ON RUTA BAGAS. The first to S. N. Watson, er, which is a cauldron attached to a moveable of Fayette, for the best crop on half an acre stove, the following mode of making a cheap the second to Moses Taber, for the second best evaporator, which we take from the last number half acre; and to Charles A. Metcalf, of Winof the Ohio Cultivator, may be interesting and throp, the first premium for the best crop on a worth knowing.

Mr. Williams, communicates the mode of On Carrots. The first to Cyrus Sampson,

making it, and the Cultivator says that it is of Winthrop. much quicker and easier heated, with less cost of fuel in boiling, and does not crust or burn around the top to the injury of the sugar, as is the case with the east-iron boilers.

Construction. The size of the evaporators, worth, and the second to Samuel White, of four or five feet long, two and a half feet wide, Winthrop. Respectfully submitted, and nine inches deep, the bottom and ends of good heavy heavy sheet-iron, and the sides one and a half inch plank. The sheet-iron must be as much longer than the vessel, as twice the depth, (18 inches) so as to turn up and form the two ends, as high as the plank sides. The iron should be as thick as can be easily pierced with two ends, as high as the plank sides. The flow should be as thick as can be easily pierced with a steel punch. Let the bottom corners of the plank be a little rounded to suit the bend of the iron. Now turn the planks bottom edge uplane a strip of slippery elm bark, and alter the phraseology in some particulars, while we have been careogy in some particulars, while we have been careous data of the several competitors, which have come into the hands of 1847; the next spring it was sowed with oats and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing, and was plowed. Last spring it was sowed with oats and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing, and was plowed. Last spring it was sowed with oats and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing, and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing, and was plowed. Last spring it was sowed with oats and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing, and was plowed. Last spring it was sowed with oats and wheat; in the fall it had a light dressing more perfect joint, then nail on the sheet-iron On Conn. Mr. Guild, to whom the first prevery firmly, as a shoemaker pegs on the sole of a mium was awarded, states that the soil on which shoe-punching the holes about one inch apart, his crop was raised is gravelly; it had been paswithin half an inch of each edge of the plank, al- tured two years with sheep, and was plowed ternately. These evaporators should be placed in the month of October, about nine inches deep. on arches of brick, (or stone,) and put away, in He spread eighteen common cart-loads of mua dry place, as soon as done using. With ordinure on the acre, which was worked in with a nary careful usage, so as to avoid burning and cultivator. The ground was furrowed 34 feet rusting, they will be found very durable.

One way by 3 feet the other, and about a handful of equal parts of plaster, ashes and old manure.

one drawback to its value. It is very liable to was dropped in each hill. From six to nine kerferment, especially if kept in an ordinarily warm nels of the eight-rowed corn were dropped in

We find, in the same number of the Ohio Cultivator a commonication from Mrs. J. G., giving six days' labor in hoeing. It was harvested in the following directions for preserving it, as following directions for preserving it, as following directions for preserving it, as followers.

with the corn. From one acre one hundred and After the molasses is made, I set it away a ninety bushels of ears were husked, and from one bushel of ears one-half a bushel and two then I pour off—leaving all settlings. I then put it away in demijohns, jurs, or high stone crocks

one busiler of ears one-nail a busiler and quarts of corn was shelled.

Mr. Wadsworth, who received the third preset them in a cophoard or under the stairs in the minm, states that the land on which his crop was entry, (or in any other convenient place. Eo.) raised, was a piece of old mowing ground, which There will a scum rise on the top of the jars or produced in the summer of 1848 not more than crocks, and so long as that remains unbroken, the one-half a ton of bay per acre; it was broken in October to a good depth, without dressing of any

Molassos never ferments.

October to a good depth, without dressing of any After I commence on a jar, in hot weather, if kind. In the spring the ground was harrowed it should ferment, I boil it carefully, take off all thoroughly with a heavy harrow, leaving the the scum that may rise. I have often kept it in turf undisturbed. The hills were laid off as this way the year round, as good as first made.

near as practicable 3 feet by 2½, and a good shovel full of common winter-rotted manure was put

## AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING.

recommended this very strongly. We want the to it; in the spring 5 cords of long manure was put out the second leaf, say the size of a dime, result of experience upon this matter. Will they spread, and cultivated and harrowed in, and 3 they were thinned to two, and as soon as they answer to divide off pastures and fields from herds of cattle and sheep and horses! Or are they The furrows were 31 feet apart; and the hills them, it was done, the earth around them was only fitted for some gentleman's lawn, merely to on an average two feet apart in the rows. The stirred with the hoe, and one plant removed. keep back some quiet, peaceable old cow, or still greater part of the ground is a clay foam. Three One bushel of plaster was then strown upon more gentle old horse from coming up and brows- quarters of it was hoed twice; the remaining them. The last days of 10th month, they were ng the shrubs and flowers that skirt the gravel walk? Can you tell us all about it, or has the fencing world yet to wait a while longer for the els of beans and two bushels of potatoes. knowledge! There is one item of information The following statement shows the estimated after they had laid a few hours to dry. The time will soon come when a great deal of is valuable and has stood the test of experiment; expense and profit of Mr. Snell's crop: Maple Sugar may be made in Maine. Whether and that is using good annealed wire instead of DR. Plowing,

Planting, four days, Cultivating and harrowing, Furrowing and plowing among corn, Hoeing, four days, Total expense, CR. 71 bushels corn, at 75 c., \$53 25 Three loads pumpkins, 3 00 Will he have the goodness to give us the par-1 00 Two bushels potatoes, Two bushels beans, 3 00

> Profit from one acre, Mr. S. Stanley, of Winthrop, from a wornabout ten inches deep, to which 54 cords of ma- way. the manure. It was heed only once.
>
> On Barley. Mr. Taber says: "I have raised insure a large and cheap crop of turnips.

OHIO CULTIVATOR. This excellent paper is

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Crops.

The Committee of the Kennebec County Ag-

ricultural Society on Crops, after carefully exam-

On Corn. The first to Lauriston Guild, of

ed as follows:

quarter of an acre.

only entry.)

the second to I. N. Wadsworth.

ON COMPOST. The first to Moses Taber, (the

ON FLAX. The first to Aaron George, of Ells-

Statements.

We have thought it might be a matter of in-

terest to the readers of the Farmer, to have the

one way by 3 feet the other, and about a handful

a hill, which were afterwards thinned down to

into the hill. The corn was planted about the

HORACE PARLIN, Per order.

Deduct expense,

on two and one half acres ninety bushels of barof plaster. First of fifth month, plowed deep

but a few inches deep above the ledge.

"I think a great loss is often sustained in the barley crop by letting it stand until too ripe, or if cut greener, by lying spread several days to middle-aged sheep entirely on barley, wheat and On POTATOES. The first to Moses Taber, and

not do well if the soil is wet and heavy. It is generally thought best to sow this grain as late as the time of planting corn; we have had better expense of the crop is as follows: success when sown earlier. The ground must 3 cords manure, (4 for next crop.) 4 00 be dry, however. The seed sown by us, (two-rowed variety,) was raised in New York, and Hoeing and harvesting, 2 50 it produces 100 per cent. more than seed grown in this vicinity, other things being equal."

On Oars. Mr. Weeks, of Vassalboro', to whom the premium was awarded, raised two first premium was awarded, states that the soil on which his crop was raised was a yellow, rocky loam. It was broken up in the fall of took six bushels of carrots, which he thinks 1847; it was sowed to oats in 1848, without manure; the oat-stubble was plowed in early. In the spring of 1849, eight cords of manure from POTATOES. Mr. Taber's statement is as folthe barn-yard and stable were spread on : it was the seed was dropped in (about the 10th of June) duced 210 bushels. and covered with the hoe. The last of October, This land had been mown several years previ-

The estimated expense is as follows: 6 days preparing ground, 5 days planting and hoeing, 5 00 6 00 6 days harvesting, 8 00 8 cords of manure, \$25 00

Guery about Wire Fences.

Has any body in Maine made a fair tial of wire fonces If 60, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160, we should be happy to hear what his experience saith on the subject If 160 as in the hill. The corn was planted down the from the growth the said of son fath to stand two of the Battle of Cowpets which is a little of the condended as much as they with another. I calculate I seed in the tartest the fields broke the ground, a part of the sameling and two of the Battle of Cowpets with another. I calculate I seed in the summer of the growth by the said of the sameling and two of the Battle of Cowpets with another. I calculate I seed in the summer of the growth by the same which and two of the Battle of Cowpets with another. I calculate I seed in the training the same which and two of the Battle of Cowpets, \$145,755, were finded on the sa

cords of hog manure was put in the furrow. were sufficiently large to move a cultivator among quarter only once. The last week in September pulled and thrown in a rick, four rows together; gathered from one acre seventy-one bushels with a heavy, sharp knife the top was severed at of corn, three cart-loads of pumpkins, two bush- a blow, and the roots thrown into piles, convenient to be cast into the cart, which was don

> Adjoining our beet and carrot ground we had a small strip that produced about 150 bushels of ruta bagas, nearly as good growth as the before mentioned. Sheep and horses had beat on this piece very much for several years past. The first of 6th month, the sward was turned about nine inches deep. The seed was covered with ashes and plaster, and this was all the manure

I have not kept an account of the labor in raising this crop, but have in some former years, when the whole expense did not exceed four cents per bushel, not allowing anything for manure except the ashes and plaster, as the manure obtained by folding the sheep would have been in a great measure lost, and in this case the land is highly productive for several years after, making out mowing field, which was plowed in May the balance in favor of using the manure in this

nure was applied—one half, green, stable-manure, I have cultivated ruta bagas and English turwas spread; the other half, old manure, was put nips as a field crop, on a small scale, for more in the hill-harvested from an acre 132 bushels than twenty years, and have rarely missed a of ears of good, sound corn. The cost of the good return for the labor and material expended crop is estimated at \$20,25, including \$8,25 for especially on new or greensward land. We consider ashes and plaster as almost indispensable to

The surface is usually too uneven to admit of ley. One acre (soil a deep, gravelly loam) was our using a seed-sower. To mark off the rows planted in 1847 with corn, and in 1848 with potatoes. In those years about six cords of long pins of wood about four inches long, and 24 feet manure and four cords of compost were used; also twenty bushels of leached ashes and three of plaster. First of fifth month, plowed deep of plaster. and sowed two bushels of clean seed and 30 lbs. teeth are inserted two light, crooked sticks, to of clover. Harrowed it twice and rolled it. The use as handles. Fasten a small cord around each young blades, when two or three inches high, were attacked by some insect that destroyed to draw it, and another to hold the handles, the nearly one-half on some parts of the lot, which piece may be marked off the longest way. Havwe think lessened the crop from five to ten bush- ing holes bored in the center between the teeth, When the heads had arrived to that stage insert other teeth, and proceed to cross the field of maturity commonly called the red row, and at right angles. This done, moisten the seed whilst the field presented as much of green as yellow in color of straw, it was mown, and after

cows, whilst giving little or no milk, keep well over the ground; but ashes are indispensable to on this straw, with one bushel of beets, daily, to

per day. The oldest of the flock and lambs are Mr. Charles A. Metcalf, of Winthrop, to whom the premium was awarded for the best kept on hay.

"Barley requires a dry, mellow soil, and it will els of ruta bagas, on what proved by measure-

Breaking up in the fall, \$1 00

Total cost, Worth of crop, 20c. per bushel, \$30 60

plowed, harrowed, cross-plowed and harrowed "I have raised, the present year, on about again, until the soil and manure were well mixed three and one quarter acres, 530 bushels of Nova together, and the soil very fine. The rows were Scotia white blue-nose potatoes. One acre of dry two feet apart, in which were scattered a sufficient loam, (in its primitive state, much filled with quantity of plaster to whiten the top of the earth : large boulders and small stones of granite,) pro-

from one half acre 425 bushels were harvested. ous to the last of 8th month, 1848, when it was ploughed to the depth of eight or nine inches. First of 5th month, 1849, about seven cords of long manure (one half at least straw, mixed in bedding stock,) was spread and plowed in one half the depth the ground was broke.

With a very light horse-plow, shoal furrows were made about two and three quarter feet asun-425 bushels of ruta bagas, 25c. per bu., \$106 25 der, and small potatoes, 12 to 14 inches apart, Cost of raising, 25 00 were covered with a furrow 2 to 3 inches deep. \$81 25 As soon as the plants broke ground, the cultiva-Mr. Taber's statement is as follows: "I have raised the present year, on one half acre, 395 bushels of ruta bagas. The soil was dry and the potatoes. Some two or more weeks after, tony; on a part of it the ledge came within a lew inches of the surface. These spots, of ourse, suffered with the dry weather. This and had formerly been mowed; for . . or eight the to be done by hand and hoe. No further culyears past it has been pastured with sheep. In tivation except about midsummer the weeds he summer of 1848, a portable sheep shed, with were pulled from the rows, and cut between

## JANUARY 17, 1850.

markets at seventy-five per cent. higher than our best chenanges would sell for at the time. The best chenanges would sell for at the time. The mext spring, I ordered two barrels from Nova have observed, have resulted in a loss, instead of the temperature of the soil has been raised 150.

but on land in good tilth, between 400 and 450 judging what number of hogs we can keep to adgood for seed as large ones, with which we con-trade, or profession, especially out of the cities,

the next year, we consider very desirable; the other articles, such as skim-milk, whey, &c., cess of air to the roots of plants too inconsiderasod becomes so far decomposed as to admit plow- from a dairy, which greatly promote the growth of ble to be appreciable. It is only when deep ing in manure half depth, which we think very pigs, and become a nuisance cast into the gutter. draining and deep trenching accompany each much preferable to turning it under the sward, or These it would be unfair to charge to the account other that any great access of air to roots beyond spreading it on the surface after plowing; as it of the pigs. I shall therefore attempt to show what is customary can be anticipated. When leaves it at the right point to feed the plants, and that by keeping only a suitable number of hogs, both are secured the effect is certainly magical. likewise to prevent waste, by the salts descend- and leaving out of the account all waste articles,

Believing it highly important to change seed ical than buying pork for cash. often, we sent east, last spring, to renew our In endeavoring to show this, I would maintain

bushels of good potatoes were harvested. ticle to the potato. The statements on wheat, compost manure A hog to be fattened cheapest, and in the short-

and flax, will be noticed in another number.

### Winter Management of Fowls.

by dry weather, a part of the piece being on soil upon them. I think it will take about fifteen sity of buying eggs when they are very dear, I will show you the result of an experiment I bushels of ashes and one of plaster, and a man and if he produces eggs for the market, he has have made the present season on a pig managed but has the great and unsuspected advantage of them only when every body's hens lay, and he in the manner I have recommended.

the great injury of the straw for fodder and the loss of grain by shattering. In mid-winter, our the great is sown in drills and covered with a warm, dry shelter, in a warm location, when killed, at 78c, \$1,50; 13 do. fed, to December 6th, where they can be free from cold winds, and when killed, at 78c, \$10,14; total cost, \$16,89. enjoy a good share of sunshine. The hen-house Weight of hog December 6th, 411 lbs.; deshould be kept clean, and all filth from remains duct weight live pig, 50; net gain over live four cows, and we are now feeding one hundred eight inches apart in the rows was all the labor of food should be carefully removed. There weight, 361. should be a good supply of gravel, which ought 411 lb., at 6 ac per lb, market price, comes to to be renewed occasionally, or dug over so as to \$26, 71; total cost of feeding, \$16,80; net profit.

water, and pure, wholesome food. They are fed, as we are never in the habit of selling skim-

animal food. Refuse meat or fish may be given, cooked or raw. Scraps are often obtained, for this purpose, from the tallow dealers; but this is number are kept together in a pen; I think I have not so acceptable to hens as fresh meat or fish, found the fact to be the reverse of this; hogs which may be obtained at a cheap rate, or gratis, seem to love society, and after a short acquaintfrom the fish market or butcher. Fresh, unburnt bones, pounded or chopped fine, are excellent, peaceable and quiet, thriving better than one alone. as they supply both animal food and lime.

[New-England Farmer.]

I have taken some pains to show the true rea-

Is our Norwich correspondent, W., satisfied importance.
With the advantages that have already been Hamilton, pointed out, as accruing from the practice of cut- When molasses can be had very cheap it may ting fodder for cattle ! Here is another instance, pay the way to use some for hogs. This was which might be said to spring from interested done when pork was worth ten cents a pound motives, that has long been exemplified in the Sweet apples are excllent for hogs-and sweet farm management of a friend, whose possessions apples may be grown as cheap as sonr apples. Common cider apples are sometimes sold as low it. Our friend J. J. has, for some years past, chaffed the hay fed to his horses, for the follow-orchard the cost of gathering may be deducted ing prudential reason, viz., "I require all the from this small sum.

[Massachusetts Ploughman.] am therefore careful to procure for them all the rest in my power. And as I find they fill them- INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES. It will be seen selves in less than one-half the time, if their hay by the following extracts from a letter, which is cut fine and wetted, and sprinkled with a due portion of cora meal, shorts, &c., it stands to reason Hibernia, and is published in the Courrier des that I should practice chaffing or cutting my hay Etats Unis, that the French Government is about on this principle, if on no other. And this I have making some valuable donations to the United on this principle, if on no state. And this I have long done, at a trifling extra expense, my men, States:

Paris, November, 28, 1849. six in number, and of the right sort, taking the task of working the machine by rotation. And I have before me a list of the medals which at no time is the value of this system of chaffing the government place at your disposal to offer to at no time is the value of this system of chaffing so discernable, as in baiting time in the middle of the day, when the teams consume their allotted provender, and are at rest, in one half the time, it used to take them to stand over and grind up a lock of long, dry hay. So that, take it one way with another, I calculate I sace as much as they

### Feeding and Fattening Swine. Ma. Entron: Many of the experiments I

Scotia, for seed. Since then, we have continued profit to the owners. And why is this! In the to raise them, and we believe have not lost one first place, I am aware that an error is committed per cent. by the rot, unless in one or two cases in the outset. We buy too much live pork; the when planted as late or later than the middle of main object should be, to make pork, not to buy sixth month, although in the time, we have plant- it. If we buy large pigs of the live weight of ed 10 or 15 other different varieties, all of which have been injured, and some entirely spoiled.

They will not produce near as well on a hard will bring in the market, we have suffered a loss hance, without manure, as some other varieties; in advance. We should also consult economy in bushels were raised to the acre in Washington vantage; the larger our family, and the larger county, the season I was there; at least so said our dairy, the more we shall find it expedient to the entries for premium to their Agricultural So- keep; for there are a variety of articles in a famciety. I learned, too, that by long experiment ily which may be thrown to waste and be lost, if they found that small potatoes were equally as not given to pigs. Almost all of every rank, cur, after careful experimenting.

This potato will bear high manuring, even in one hog. Although corn, or meal, is the staple the hill, without danger of the rot.

Early breaking of green sward, for planting bread, bran, meats, fish, vegetables, and various draining is in fact such as to render additional acthat raising our own pork may be more econom-

that a hog should be fattened in the shortest pos-Mr. Wadsworth planted one acre of Long Red sible time. That therefore, a good appetite should potatoes, about the middle of May, on a moist, if possible be created and preserved. If a hog gravelly loam, which was broken up in the will eat well, he will fat well, and if he will not month of September, 1848. This land was cat well, he will not fat, but waste more than he dressed with about six cords per acre of green, will eat. Give him that which suits his palate barn and stable manure, which was harrowed to- best, and he will soon gain a good appetite; purgether with the soil. The hills were 31 by 2 chase molasses and sweeten his dough, rather feet apart ; they were hoed twice during the sea- than he should not eat up all clean. Sweet ap-When dug, they exhibited only very ples are good for this purpose, when to be had slight symptoms of rot; nor does their appear- Since the potato rot has commenced, I have used ance since placed in the cellar indicate any con- sweet apples as a substitute, boiling and mixing siderable effects of disease. From this acre, 158 them with meal, and think them a far superior ar-

est time, should constantly be fed to the full, and fed regularly at about the same hours daily. am in the habit of throwing into the pen between The great art in the management of hens, in meals, ashes, containing some charred coal, rotorder to render them profitable, is to cause them ten wood, weeds from the garden, &c.; all these to lay in winter, as it is this season in which eggs quicken the appetite. But I have found no pracare scarce and high. If a person keeps a flock tice superior, or equal to sweetening dough with the rows, where the marks intersect, loosening of hens in order to supply his family with eggs, molasses, to give a hog an appetite, and to fatten

must sell them at a low rate.

Cost of a pig, 50 lbs. live weight, at 4 ½ cts per lb. \$2,25; 6 bushels meal fed, up to Septem-

furnish a fresh lot often.

Hens should have a constant supply of pure \$9,82.

I have made no account of milk or molasses fond of corn, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, milk, but when sweet, give it to our neighbors rve, rice, millet, boiled potatoes, and various for family use, and the molasses costs nothing. other kinds of food. Generally, the cheapest I fed to this pig, about half the skim-milk prograin may be used as their principal food; but it duced from a cow, say two gallons per day up to is better to supply them with several kinds. September 5th, 90 days, mixing with it meal They are very fond of corn, and they flourish which only produced what I desired, a rapid well with this as their main food. Boiled potatos, marshed up, while hot, with meal of almost feeding him to the full, using in the remaining any kind of grain, or with wheat bran or shorts, 90 days, about six gallons of the rinsings of moand given warm, are an excellent food in cold lasseses hogsheads, occasionally sweetening the weather, and greatly promotes laying. Changes meal, using some skim-milk. In the whole 180 in food are advantageous. Hens prefer variety, days, the gain per day appears to be a fraction as well as non-feathered bipeds.

In winter, and in summer, when confined to small yards, hens should have a small supply of

sons of so many failures to find profitable returns from keeping swine, a matter of much general Importance.
Hamilton, Dec. 10.

## NO. 3. Draining warms the Soil

by draining heavy land 4 & feet deep. This if true is a prodigious gain-beyond anything that we could have anticipated as a permanent resulteven in summer. Winter is of course excluded from the statement. Circumstances prevent our examining the statement in the case alluded to; but, allowing for some exaggeration, there can e no doubt that a result sufficiently approaching

it to be of the greatest value, is attainable. It is not now, for the first time, that the public attention has been drawn in the Gardener's Chronicle to this highly important subject. On the contrary we have on several previous occasions pointed out the undoubted fact that an increased temperature is one of the most valuable results of deep drainage; a more probable causo of the immediate improvement of the health of crops than the mere removal of water, or intro-

There exists in Essex, not a hundred miles rom Brentwood, an orchard of Apples, Pears. Plums, and Cherries, which was planted about 23 years ago in a heavy clay trenched down to an on pan on which it lies. For a few years the ees grow pretty well, that is to say, as long as their roots were near the surface and received the warmth of the summer's sunzbut as they advanced downwards the growth became "small by degrees and beautifully less," till at last it ceased, and nothing flourished but an abundance of grey lichens, with which the branches were covered. The wher was advised to drain it 3 feet below the an. In the first year afterwards vitality was used so effectually that the lichons began to disappear, cast of by the swelling bark, and the last stage of decrepitude had been exchanged by the end of the first six months for youthful vigor. In the second and third seasons after the draining, the trees made shoots from 4 to 5 feet long.

We have no doubt that the main cause of this emarkable and sudden change was the elevation of temperature consequent upon very deep drainge. Rain becomes heated by the surface soil nd carries its temperature with it as far as it inks into the soil. The gain in this way is variously estimated at from 10° to 15° in summe -an enormous gain, which places plants on a hotbed-for soil heated 100 above the ordinary temperature is nothing else. Deep draining, therefore, not only offers considerable security against the introduction of roots into the water channels. considerably raising the temperature of the earth which is in contact with the drains, deep as they may be, for water cannot soak rapidly into earth without carrying warmth along with it. This is now so well understood by men of intelligence that it is superfluous to dwell upon it.

[Lindley, Gard. Chron.

### To what depth do the Roots of plants enter the Soil?

Perhaps no fact is so little understood as the depths to which the roots of plants will travel in a well disintegrated soil; the length of roots, also, in their horizontal travel, is much greater than generally supposed. We have tried a number of experiments to ascertain these facts, and the results are as follows. The roots of Indian corn, although invisible to the naked eye, have an average length of five and a half feet, while those of the onion are generally eighteen inches in length. If a trench be dug through a garden which has been thoroughy sub-soiled, and the side of this trench be washed carefully with water, the roots will be found to pass down to a depth of thirty-four inches as a maximum; such plants (like the onion) as have a less length of root going to lesser depths. During a severe drought. nowever, even the shorter rooted plants will throw down minute fibres, which bring up moisture for the sustenance of the plant.

Thus we find that meadows, if well sub-soiled o full depth before being put down to grass, ever run out; but those which have been plowed o slight depths, soon begin to fail. We have examined many such meadows, and bave always ound that when the termini of the roots of grasses meet with a cold and compact sub-soil, they decay and prevent a healthy condition of the plant above; those meadows which have been previously fully sub-soiled, may be mown for years without so material deterioration in quality; and, indeed, if the soil contains a full supply of constitsents, or receives them from judicious top dressings, the meadow may be mown for any length of time without renewal. [Working Farmer,

FINANCES OF NEW YORK, Governor Fish, of New York, states the total debt of the state, at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th September last, at \$22,895,000. Aggregate evenue, \$1,235,000. The general fund debt exceeds the amount stated last year by \$400,000 The banks are sound, but legislation will soon be necessary as the supply of state stocks will be insufficient for a basis. He recommends a mint is the city of New York.

INCREASE OF RAILBOAD FARES. The Boston and Worcester and Fitchburg Railroads increased their rates of passenger fare on the lat inst. to 25 cents per mile, and from station to station 3 cents per mile. A similar course has been adopted by the Old Colony road. We doubt whether this is just or good policy.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. The to-

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New Jensey. Resolutions have been intr duced into the Legislature of New Jersey favor of the Wilmot proviso, and of abolishin Slavery in the District of Columbia. A resolution tion has also been presented in favor of suspendi diplomatic relations with Austria.

has been determined upon by our Government and that the British Government will also recal their Agent, Mr. Chatfield, from the Nicaragua

IRON FROM CHINA. There has been recen eived at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, nine usand quintals of Chinese iron. It is the first e that this metal from the mines of the Celestial that this metal from the links England. Numer trials which have been made of this iron proving the state of the province of th

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cass respecting Austria, was taken up, and Mr. Hale made some remarks, but did not oppose the resolution.

Mr. Clay followed in a speech against the Resolution. Resolution of Mr. Cass, and concluded by saying that he did not think it became the Senate to take such unnecessarily perilous ground as had been proposed, and hoped the Senate would at once

certain amendments to the rules, and moved that they be printed. Made the special order for

scattering 19, no choice.

SENATE. Mr. Upham presented resolutions om the Legislature of Vermont, favoring an from the Legislature of Vermont, favoring Agricultural Bureau; also, against slavery.

came up. Mr. Foote sustained Mr. Cass, and

House, which was rejected.

for increase of pension. Referred to the Com-

Milliken, executor of the will of John Milliken, late of Montville, State of Maine, for indemnity on account of French spoliations prior to 1800. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Two more ballotings were made for Clerk,

A resolution was offered to retain the present officers of the House, except the Sergeant-at-Arms. Objected to. Mr. Schenck proposed a resolution that blanks

olutions presented by Mr. Upham, from the Legislature of Vermont, which continued until

n. On the first ballot, Forney 102, Foot 103, Mr. Foote, at his urgent request, and Messrs. Prindle and Campbell were nominated. On the 22 ballot, Forney 96, Prindle 63, Camppell 32, French 11. Mr. Barker here proposed an indefinite post-

ponement of the election. Rejected. The third ballot was similar in its result to the proceding one. Adj. SATURDAY, Jan. 12th.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Evans, moved a call of the house, which was taken by yeas and nays, and cecided in the negative.

on commerce and navigation.

A recommitment was moved, and Mr. Steven

of Georgia, proposed an amendment that the com-mittee inquire into the expediency and probable cost of binding the same in a cheap form. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved an amo

to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of extra copies, which was lost.

Mr. Brown, of Miss, opposed the binding as a heavy expense and but little profit. There were but few public documents that are ever preserved, and he preferred binding a few copies in

to bind all public documents, which was lost, and Mr. Stevens's amendment carried, and the reports ecommitted.

graph, information reached this city, on Saturafternoon, of the election of the Hon. T. Campbell, of Tenn., to the Clerkship

FROM LIBERIA. The Rev. R. R. Gurley has From Liberia. The Rev. R. R. Gurley has returned from Liberia in the Decatur, and arrived in Washington a few days since. He comes charged with "glad tidings of great joy" from that distant colony. He arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of September last, and was received with open arms. On the 24th of September he addressed a large meeting of the people, not of Monrovia alone, but of Montserrado county. His address, in which he warmly congratulated them on the rapid growth of Liberia since he epoke to them on the same researchle hill, was received.

Express has information from Washington of a reliable character, that the recall of Mr. Squier

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior was established at the last session of Congress. Under this Department are embraced the business in the Patent Office, Land Office, Pension Office, and the Office of Indian Affairs. The Secretary suggests several imp at Washington, and thinks that greater attention

trees and shrubs, both native and exotic, for the those who have friends on board, but to such planting and improvement of these grounds.

accumulated from the contributions of inventors, a part of which has been appropriated towards the erection of wings to the Patent Office build- by the steamer Malden; casting off from us outthis fund should be applied for the encourage- friends on board the Malden were as heartily re ment of the inventive arts, and the reward of turned by those on board the Bark. We stood the recommendation of the Secretary for the coast," and after all had faded from our view. establishment of an Agricultural Bureau.

during the last year nine hundred and eighty-nine. and see again those friends we had left, produce The whole number now on the list is four thous- a solemn impresssion upon my mind, and probaand one hundred and fifteen.

The quantity of Public Lands sold for eash in the first three quarters of the year 1848, was fest signs of "sea sickness," and by 9 o'clock, 1 448 240 51 acres. In the three quarters of 1849, half the passengers were more or less sick, and 877,206.40 acres; showing a diminution of 561,- unable to continue out of their berths. We were

The amount located by bounty Warrants in morning, when we were visited with a strong the first three quarters of 1848, 1,525,200 acres. In the first three quarters of 1849, 2,496,560 us to shorten sail, leaving just enough set to acres; showing an increase of 971,360 acres, and keep her before the wind and render her managemaking together an aggregate increase over the able, and this state of things continued until Satsales and locations of the first three quarters of urday morning,—many of the passengers being the preceding year, of 410,325.98 acres.

The geological explorations and surveys of the The geological explorations and surveys of the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have been continued, and the reports of Drs. "A man overboard." Soon all was commotion. Jackson and Owen, and the other individuals engaged in these works, have been received, and rents—the waves running very high, and the will soon be presented. These reports will be wind blowing a gale. Hope died within us, and valuable contributions to science, and contain the other-but unless this be the case he will hardly best information with regard to the agricultural -he has gone-impossible to save him-Who capabilities and mineral wealth of these extensive was it !" &c.; but in a few moments our ears regions. Some further appropriations will be were greeted with the welcome sound "He is that no provision has yet been made to extend who had gone into the boat (made fast across the laws for the disposition of public lands into our stem, upon some temporary spars) to relieve the Territories of Oregon, California, and New her of water which had fallen into her, when Mexico, and that the public interest would seem one of the spars gave way, and man and boat to require that this should be done at an early day.

To carry it into effect the negotiation of treaties over some rigging which he almost miraculously with the Indian tribes who claim title to the caught, and was drawn on board—the boat was lands, the creation of the office of surveyor general in each of those Territories, and the establishment of land offices in convenient districts, will be necessary, accompanied with the usual

> 'New Mexico has long been settled, and porons of the land in that territory are held by titles tion of them is, it is believed; of ancient date and

are claimed under very recent grants of a the possession or within the knowledge of the way. proper authorities. These titles, where commenced in good faith, by concession from the favorably regarded, especially if followed by and calms, and variable winds, but coming on possession. In no case should the occupant of deck after breakfast this morning, a dark cloud

to be extended to doubtful grants of positions on the bays, islands, and headlands, which, when Orders were rapidly given by the Captain, (who acquired, were known to be necessary to the is a most excellent officer and a gentleman, and United States, as sites for forts, light-houses, or who seems ever desirous of promoting the com

other objects of a national character." tary says.—"It appears that the deposites of gold, be lost, and that something more than ordinary wherever found in the Territory, are the property of the United States. The gold is found sometimes in masses, the largest of which brought to cuted, until our bark was prepared (by a reduc the mint weighed 89 ounces. They are general- tion of sail,) to encounter a tempest. Soon the and their appearance that of metal forced into the hail began to fall upon our decks, such as the fissures and cavities of the rocks in a state of fusion. Some, however, are flattened, apparent-ly by pressure, and scratched as if by attrition on large as a teacup, and ranging in size to that of a exhibited, had about five parts in weight of gold go below. Our first mate, who has been to see to one of quariz, intimately blended and both to-gether bouldered, so as to form a handsome rounded pebble, with a surface of about equal stones that he was afraid of. Capt. Macy thinks parts quartz and gold. A very large proportion of the gold, however, is obtained in small scales on the voyage. Our bark is a noble one, and by washing the earth, which is dug up in the beds of the streams or near their margin. A beds of the streams, or near their margin. A most confidence in her ability to endure anything mass of the crude earth, as taken at random from a placer, was tested by the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and found to Friday, Nov. 9th. This day we crossed the

contain 264 1-4 grains of gold (being, in value, a fraction over \$10) to 100 pounds of earth.

Some legal provision is recommended for the preservation of the national rights. The mode suggested is to lease localities, instead of selling them. The reason assigned is that if sold, they will pass at once into the hands of large capital- port about 8 P. M., yesterday. I am not able to ists; if leased, industrious men without capital give you any idea of the port, suffice it to say may become the proprietors, as they can work the mines and pay the rent out of the proceeds."

Moore's RURAL NEW-YORKER. We have re ceived a large and handsomely printed paper, in been quarantined six days, on account of the death quarto form, bearing the above title. It is published every week, in Rochester, N. Y., by D. D. T. Moore, late publisher and associate editor days. The brig Anna E. Main is lying by our of the Genesee Farmer. Associated with him is I. R. Langworths, Fed. and as correspond is L. B. Langworthy, Esq., and as corresponding editors we find Elon Comstock, formerly had more than an average quick passage. All editor of the N. Y. Central Farmer, T. C. Pe- were well on board the last named vessels. ters, editor of the Wool Grower, and L. Wetherel, which last gentleman has charge of the Educational department.

fail of being one of the best, and we doubt not as all communication between us and every body

MES. WHITTELSEY'S MAGAZINE FOR MOTH-ERS. Number 1, volume 1, of this Magazine, has just been received. It is published by Henry M. Whittelsey, Esq. of New-York, a son of the editor. Mrs. Whittelsey has been long favorably known to many in our community, as the editor of the Mother's Magazine for the last seventeen years. Her connection with that publication has the cause she has so long advocated, and is a val- prosperity through life. nable aid to many in sustaining the maternal reations—perhaps the most responsible station on We trust that Fathers, as well as Mothers, will see that she is cheered and sustained in

SUDDEN DEATH. Samuel Prescott, Esq., of New Sharon, was found dead in the road in Rome. He was on his return from Augusta. It seems he or some one else had taken his horse out of the New York Farmers' Club? Have they done sting topics embraced in it. It was with evident satisfaction by a large with evident

Written for the Maine Farmer. Letter from a Passenger in the Bark J. A. Thompson.
Ox BOARD THE BARK J. A. THOMPS

FRIEND EATON :- Agreeably to my prot write you occasionally, I herewith send you brief account of our progress, and the incident nnected with the public buildings and grounds connected with ourselves and the Bark James A. Washington, and thinks that greater attention should be paid to the collection of a variety of There is not much that will interest any except planting and improvement of these grounds.

In the Patent Office a large surplus fund has 2d, we cast off at Bath, and were towed to sea ing, and it seems but just that the remainder of side of Seguin, several hearty cheers from our mecessful inventors. We have previously given to sea, and soon lost sight of that "rock bound the reflection that so many months would proba The number of invalid pensioners has increased bly clapse ere we should again visit those shore bly had an effect upon most in the ship. Many of the passengers soon began to

favored with a fair wind until Oct. 4th, in the wind, which had so much increased as to compe obliged to keep their berths. The weather was fine from this time till Sunday, Oct. 7, when a necessary for these objects. The Secretary says saved!" It was our second mate, Mr. Spencer, similarly situated, can judge of our feelings at that time.

Saturday Oct. 13th-lat. 40 32 N., lon. 42 3 W. This morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Newhall, of Whitefield, Me., one of our passengers, breathed his last. He died of a consump granted by Spain, or by Mexico since her separa-tion from the Spanish monarchy. It will be ne-but hoped a sea voyage might improve his health, tion-was quite feeble when he came on board cessary to establish a judicial commission, to ex- but as soon as he got to sea, he began rapidly to amine and settle these titles so far as they are decline. He was buried at 2 o'clock, P. M. subject to doubt or controversy. A large propor- The manner of burial was as follows. After the body had been sewed up in a cloth, weights evidenced by long and uninterrupted occupancy.

In California such commission will be more were attached to his feet, and he laid upon a especially necessary. Many of the older grants matrass, and all upon a plank amid ship, his feet in that territory of considerable extent, have been to leeward. Prayer and some appropriate reresumed by the sovereign authority, and are now marks were made by Rev. A. Kalloch; next the held under new grants, which require examinaques- up to the wind, and then, at a given signal, the tionable character; and but a part of the public plank was raised and the corpse slid into the sea. records were, at the time of our last advices, in All was now over, and the Bark was soon on her

W. Since Oct. 13th, we have had the soil suffer injury by the transfer of the sover- which we had previously noticed in the North eignty to the United States.

This liberal consideration ought not, however, the state of daubtful creates of positions on hing seemed to issue, came rapidly upon us. ther objects of a national character."

Mineral Lands in California. The Secretive says—"It appears that the deposites of gold ly equal to the standard of our coin in purity, squall burst upon us, blowing like a hurricanerough surface. One small mass which was walnut, (none smaller,) and we were obliged to

that nature and art have both done much to make the place pleasant, and Rio Janeiro is the most beautiful spot that I have ever seen. We have With all this array of talent the paper cannot the case. We do not like such usage very well, from here in about a week. I hope this may be will receive deserved encouragement and sup-else is forbidden. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL. EDITORIAL CHANGE. The last Portland In quirer contains the valedictory of its late editor. J. Q. Day, Esq., who retires from the editorial chai of that paper. Mr. Day has discharged his duty in the cause to which the Inquirer is devoted with much talent and faithfulness. He has stood the brunt of what may be called the most trying days ceased. In speaking of the termination of her of such a paper, viz., the excitement of partizan connection with that work, she speaks as many an editor, who has been that length of time "in and somewhat natural apathy which generall the harness," can realize-" Long cherished follows such excitement. As a brother edito companions have fallen by the wayside." Mrs. he has been gentlemanly and courteous, and he Whittelsey wields a ready pen, and is faithful to carries with him our best wishes for success and

> AN AUGUSTA PORRER. Mr. Martin Carroll, of Augusta, has just slaughtered a hog that weighed 552 pounds. Said porker was a shoat only 14 months old. This makes a gain of a pound and nearly a quarter for each day of his N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB. What has become

Death of a distinguished Engineer. Sir I. Additional to those published in the last Farmer.

William Bennett, Elleworth, Warden of State
Prison; Herman Stevens, Thomaston, Inspector
of do.; Daniel Small, Thomaston, Chaplain of do.
George T. Hedge, Portland, Keeper of State George T. Heige, Portland, Keeper of State

York, and finally settled in London, where by succession of brilliant triumphs, he has achieve an enduring fame. Peter Avery, Calais, Indian Agent for Pas-Solbath in France. Among the questions before the French Assembly, at the last dates, we

Asa Redington, Augusta, Reporter of Decis

Public Buildings.
George W. Bachelder, Justice of Municipal

Israel Chadbourn, Alfred, Sheriff of York Co...

Substitute for Hops in Yeast.

them think that they cannot do without them.

All our good housewives, when they make

Gilman Turner, Augusta, Superintend

s, in place of Shepley, dec

in place of McIntire, declined.

for Washington County.

family papers now published.

We wish it abundant success.

well acquainted with it. The paper takes no

and fearless tone in morals and philanthropy.

out \$20,000, to four societies, in equal portions

that amount of Mammon for distribution.

fraction short of four cents per pound.

robbed of sundry articles.

the above as a fish story !

before last, at fifty cents per bushel.

year, and to pay a fine of 1000f.

and fifty dollars.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

A salmon. The Hallowell Gazette says that

louis, and sentenced to imprisonment for one

Emigrants. The number of emigrants who

taining a large amount of stock, was destroyed

y fire, together with a new dwelling house .-

George Washington de Lafayette, who accom-

he property was insured for about \$12,000.

lovers of good music.

Court of Gardiner.

that of rendering obligatory the observance the Sabbath, or rather, abstinence from work on Fire and loss of life. The inil at Gettyshurg Pa., was totally consumed by fice on the 7th.
One prisoner was burned to death, and another

Samuel Gibson, Denmark, Sheriff of Oxford died of suffication. A man and wife murdered. John S. Va John R. Redman, Brooksville, Sheriff of Han-Winkle, and his wife, living near Paterson, N. cock County; Warren King, Trenton, Register J., were murdered on the evening of the 8th, by a man named John Johnson, who has been ar Albert G. Lane, Machine, Register of Probate

copper mine, from which exceedingly rich specimens of ore have been dug, has lately been opened at Litchfield, South Farms. This mine yeast, generally use a few hope; and many of is thought to be superior to the Bristol mine which last year paid a net profit of one hundred Some years ago the Richmond Planter contained mmunication recommending as a substitute and twenty thousand dollars, and is growing richer and better as it increases in depth. for hops in yeast, the tops of the common Life-Fire in Hallowell. We learn from the Gazet excreasing - a species of what botanists call that the turpentine factory, near Shepherd's

Copper mine in Connecticut. An extensi

mhalium—and which grows in barren fields wharf in that town, was destroyed by fire on the from Maine to Georgia. These tops are gathered evening of the 28th ult. The building, together when in full flower, and preserved in the usual with fifteen barrels of spirits turpentine and way, and are used precisely as hops are used, large lot of pitch, was consumed. Loss about ad many prefer yeast made from them to that \$300. Another building has been erected, and made from hops. We are glad to communicate the business is continued. any valuable properties of this very common plant. A mighty hunter. Thomas Meacham, an old

Probably it is as good for many other purposes hunter living in the town of Hopkinton, St. as hops. Did you ever drink any Life-everlast- Lawrence Co., N. Y., died a few weeks since leaving an exact account of all the game he had killed during his life. This account shows that THE FAMILY VISITOR. This is the title of a he had killed 214 wolves, 77 panthers, 219 hears. large quarto weekly paper, just started in Cleve- and 2,550 decr! In all 3,060. land, Ohio, by J. P. Kirtland, S. St. John, and

White and slave labor. The Louisville Couri-O. H. Knapp. The number before us is a very er says that white labor is rapidly taking the interesting one, and the design of the work place of slave, in many of the families in that eems to be somewhat different from most of the city. Good negro women have for several years commanded from \$100 to \$150 per annum It contains some fine specimens of Natural while white girls, who clothe themselves, and History, which interesting department of science are no tax in case of sickness, can be procured we presume will be illustrated by the pen and pencil of Mr. Kirtland, who has made himself

Maruland Senotor. Mr. Pratt, Whig, has sectarian or party ground, but exhibits a high lately been elected to the Senate of the United States, from Maryland.

California emigration. The steamer Emi City, which lately sailed from New York for MUNIFICENT DONATION. It is understood that Chagres, took only thirty-five passengers. A Rev. Daniel Campbell, late of Orford, deceased, few months ago these steamers carried from 300 has given, by his will, his estate, amounting to to 400 passengers nearly every trip. Quite a falling off.

viz: the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission-Cost of the Police force. The Police Co Society, the American Tract Society, and mittee of the Philadelphia Councils reported the the American Bible Society. Provision is made, expenses of the Police force of that city to be however, out of the above, for the support of the widow during her life. Mr. Campbell has no children. [Vt. Chronicle. pwards of \$164,000 for the last year. Unenviable notoriety. With a view to dis

If we mistake not, the person above named courage gambling in Madrid, the names of all persons found in gambling houses by the police ce practiced law in this county, and resided in of that city are regularly published in the official Winthrop. He must have been more fortunate than ministers generally are, to have accumulated The Drurus, who are confined in New York,

for the attempt to destroy a family with a "tor-THE BARKER FAMILY. The Barker Family pedo," are not to be admitted to bail, according gave us a splendid Concert at Winthrop Hall, on to a decision of Judge Edmonds. iday evening last. They are among the best The Weather in Boston. We learn from

singers in the country, and the lovers of good Boston papers that on Friday last the snow vanmusic will always receive a rich treat, when they ished and the sleighing was broken up there, by have an opportunity to listen to them. We hope a copious outpouring from the clouds. The wind They will be most cordially welcomed by all the had a slight thaw, in this vicinity, at the same time, but not enough to injure the sleighing.

Fire at sea. Ship Nathaniel Kimball, from MORE PIG PORK AND A GOOD DEAL OF IT. Mr. Boston, bound to New Orleans, took fire on the Loring Foss, of Winthrop, slaughtered a pig night of the 21st ult. She arrived at Nassau the other day, ten months old, that weighed 410 on the 25th. The goods between decks were counds, and which afforded 45 pounds of lard. considerably damaged. The ship will be re-Neighbor Foss won't need for pork and doughpaired and proceed to her destination.

nuts this year. By an estimate of the cost of Break up in the Grand Jury. After the Grand keeping, he makes the cost of his pork to be a Jury of Suffolk County had been in session three days, at Boston, and voted nearly ninety indictments, one of the number discovered that, being an alien, he had no right to serve on a Jury, and Store breaking. The Skowhegan Press states reported his case to the County Attorney. This that the store of Wm. McClellan, of that place, upsets all the work of the Jury, as aliens are not

was entered on the night of the 4th inst., and eligible to act as grand or petit jurors. robbed of money and goods to the amount of Railroads in the United States. At the close about \$25. On the same night the store of E. of the year 1848, it was estimated there were Selden, of Norridgewock, was entered and 6,120 miles of railroad in the United States. Last year about 2,000 mfles were opened, making Child burnt. The Bath Mirror states that a an aggregate of 8,120 miles of railroad now in

operation in the country. ittle child of Mr. Cox, of that city, was so severely burnt by its clothes taking fire, Thursday A Long Pen-holder. On Saturday afternoon an operator in the Eastern Telegraph office in afternoon, as to cause its death during the fol-New York city, succeeded in writing direct to Halifax, N. S., a distance of nearly one thousand miles of continuous wire. This is the a fine salmon, weighing upwards of five pounds, was caught with a smelt book in the Kennebec greatest distance that any telegraph has yet worked legibly.

river at that place, on Monday of last week .-Was it a veritable salmon, or are we to regard Boy FROZEN. We find in the Toronto Christian Guardian an account of a little boy having been frozen to death on Christmas Eve, at a New Brunswick Potatoes in Maine. A cargo f excellent potatoes, from the Province of New shooting match upon the Toronto race course. Brunswick, was sold at East Thomaston, week The Guardian says that when the shooting ended and the parties were returning, it was served that the boy remained stationary. So The Press in France. The editor of a Dijon persons went up to him and found him dead and stiff with cold, his eyes being fixed as though he ournal has been convicted of insulting president

was still gazing upon the marksmen.

DISCHARGE OF MR. GAGE. All proceedings against Mr Seth Gage, of Dracut, who was prived at Philadelphia during the year 1849, is rested in Lowell about the 20th of December 13,838-an excess of 2,092 over the previous suspicion of being implicated some way in the murder of Mr. Parker, of Manchester, have been withdrawn, and on Tuesday he was fully dis-

has made its appearance through the levee at Elin's plantation, parish of St. John the Baptist, REMARKABLE ESCAPE. A vessel arrived a Boston last week with a yellow girl, a slave, be-longing in Wilmington, N. C., who had been se-creted on board by the mate. The vessel had been searched several times to find her. The and manufacturing corporations in the city of Boston, paid out on the 1st instant, two millions, one hundred and seventy thousand, three hundred authorities at Wilmington smoked the vessel several times, after loudly announcing that they would smother her if she did not show herself. It was all unsuccessful. She remained secure in her hiding place. During the voyage the girl was fed in the watches, without the knowledge Fire in Oxford, Mass. On Monday mornin of last week, a large wooden building in Oxford, ecupied by several shoe manufacturers, and con-

> FATAL AFFRAY. The Worcester Daily Tri bune contains the following particulars of a fatal affray which occurred near that city on Saturday

panied his father during his last visit to the United States, died lately at Lagrange. He has left from this city, on the road leading to Grafton, on Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, there was a soull torn closes. The jail at Smithville, Ark. panied his father during his last visit to the Uni-Jail torn down. The jail at Smithville, Ark. was torn down by a mob of the friends of Stratton and Everett, the murderers, and they escaped.

The party threatening to kill Ham Tutt, Gen.
Wood had gone out to quiet them with fifty men.

Destructive fire in Washington. About 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Naylor's Stables

The party threatening to kill Ham Tutt, Gen.

It appears there had been some difficulty between them, of which we are unable to learn. Brewe on Saturday sent to Shurtleff to come to We cester and see him. He did so, and in returning to Grafton, Brewer followed him, Shurtleff sto were burned. Five new omnibuses, and 27 ping at a number of places to avoid him, without avail. It appears that the affray was unsolicited by Shurtleff. After Brewer had struck him two or three times, he said he did not want to fight,

Arest for forgery. James Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, known as the author of a system of book-keeping, was arrested on the 10th inst., charged with forging a note on a man in New York for \$8000, and for making a fraudulent mortgage to another man for \$6,000.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. Mr. Clay presented a pertition urging ongress to recognize the Government of Libstia. Mr. Davis, of Mass. presented numerous peri-

The balloting for Clerk was then resumed. On the first ballot, Forney had 107, Campdell 92, No disturbance of any kin TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

protracted but good natured debate ensued on the orinting of the latter. A vote to lay them on the able was lost 11 to 46. The Resolutions were passed over informally.

The resolution relating to the Austria embassy

opposed Mr. Hale's amendment to the resolution. He complimented Mr. Clay and sympathized with Hungary. He advocated and predicted a new republic in that country.

House. Two more ballots were had for Clerk. out with little variation from former results

Mr. Brooks submitted a proposition to postpone the election until the 1st of September. Rejected A resolution was offered rescinding all rules in the way of a plurality vote, which was decided WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

SPNATE. Mr. Seward offered a resolut granting a portion of the public lands to Hungarian refugees. The resolution was land over.

Dr. Butler, Episcopalian, of Trinity Church,
Washington, was elected Chaplain to the Senate
on the fourth ballot, by the casting vote of the Vice President. House. Mr. Richardson moved a call of the

The following petitions was presented by Mr. Sawtelle. The petition of Willard Calderwood and 86 others, citizens of North Haven and Vinalhaven, and navigators and seamen of the State of Maine, for the erection of suitable monuments upon Drunken and Fiddler's Ledges, at the mouth of the thorougfare between North Haven and Vinalhaven. Referred to the Committee on Com-

Also, the petition of John S. Abbott and sixtyeven other citizens of Norridgewock, in the State of Maine, for the establishment of a daily mail route from Waterville to North Anson, in said State. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.
Also, the petition of Joseph Morrison,

Also, the petition of Joseph and State of Canaan, in the county of Sumerset, and State of Maine, for arrearages of pay and for compensation ed to work the strata of quartz, which are very for wounds and injuries received while in the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition fo Joseph Webb, of Maine,

mittee on Pensions.

Also, the petition and memorial of vithout special change from former results.

tion voted out of order.

A motion was then made to indefinitely post-

the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned until Monday.

House. The balloting for Clerk was proceede

a substantial manner.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, moved an amendment

The committee also reported in favor of prin

House of Representatives of the United St. He was elected on the 20th ballot. [Atlas.

Messrs. Greeley of M Elrath: The ateamer Oregon, due from Panama, has not yet reached San Francisco.

The canvass of votes cast at the State Election

shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled to vote, and much smaller than was anticipated. Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor, and John McDougal Lieutenant Governor. The members elect to the U. S. House of Representatives are George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert. All these gentlemen are democrats. Of the complexion of the Legislature or the prospect as to the eisive to be added to the advices by the Panama

No disturbance of any kind had occurred has r in other regions of California since the sailing of the last steamer. Public order throughout the

whole country is completed.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the Mines to spend the winter, and seeking occupation in every department of industry. The prices of vegetables here are coormous, owing to their searcity, and, in fact, the necessaries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year. Heavy Boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian of ninety-six dollars a pair.

The growth of this city is still without parallel even in the records of magic. It now numbers twenty thousand regular inhabitants, to say noth ing of the vast number of its transient popula Commerce with other ports is growing more and more active, and the Bay no longer presents the spectacle of a desert of inactive shipping.
The departures of vessels during the month of November equalled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific is not only

becoming active but regular, and is steadily under going a vast increase.

The last of the overland emigation that is to reached the settlements. About 70 teams who came by way of Samson's Pass were caught by the snows on the mountains and at last accounts were in the head waters of Deer Creek. Major Rucker with a sufficient party and all needful

supplies left Sacramento City for their relief. The rainy season has set in, and has made the ground among the mines, as well as the roads thither, impassable in many places. A great number of the miners are without their usual supplies, and have no means of obtaining necessaries. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

Freight from Stockton to the Diggings is seventy-five cents per pound. Flour at Stockton is \$1 per pound, and other articles in the same The quantity of Gold dug still continues to in-

rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound of The steamers Senator and McKim are both now running on the Sacramento.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made a

strike for higher wages, as they were only paid \$12 a day, whereupon the contractors settled difficulty by raising their wages to \$16. The weather is delightful. The air bland and balmy as an Italian summer, and the hills around

the bay are already covered with a fresh crop of grass. Yours truly, BAYARD TAYLOR. FROM CALIFORNIA, &c. Baltimore, Jan. 9. By the Southern mail this evening, we have New should decide the election of Clerk. The year and mays were called, and Mr. Schenck's resolu-Chagres. She has \$50,000 in gold dust on freight and \$200,000 in the hands of her passenpone the election of Clerk, which was lost—yeas 64, nays 149. Another ballot was then taken—

Francisco on the 10th of Dec., and was expected Forney 104, Foote 98, scattering 16. Adjourned. at Panama on the 1st of Jan. When the Alabama THURSDAY, Jan 10. left, the Falcon had not arrived at Chagres. The covered in the Province of Varaquas, on the Isthmus, which some of the Mexicans had commenced digging in preference to going to California. The passengers by the Alabama give an awful account of the condition of things in California. The scurvy was also raging to a considerable extent at the mines. The steamer Panama sailed for San Francisco on the 28th ult. According to a law enacted by the republic of New Grenada, free trade exists on the Isthmus after the 1st of Janu-

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE WITH \$600,000 IN GOLD DUST. The steamship Cherokee, from Chagres, 1st December, with the California mails, arrived at New York on Sunday forenoon, with \$320,000 in gold, to consignees, and about an equal amount in the hands of passengers.
Estimated emigration to California, about 94,

Steamer Unicorn, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama, Dec. 28th, with \$70,800 in gold,

The committee on printing made a report in and 137 passengers.

Steamer Chesapeake had arrived at Valparaiso The winter had set in at the mines earlier than was anticipated, closing the mining operations at the end of November. The Georget wn mines, 12 miles to the north-east of Columa, on the South Fork of the American river, are said to be the richest in gold that have been discovered. averaging 1 pennyweight to 10 or 12 pounds o earth. Miners are said to average 3 ounces, and instances of bagging 8 and 10 ounces per day are not rare.

Owing to bad roads and weather, provisions

have become scarce in the mining country, and many persons are returning to San Francisco. MRS. FARNHAM. It seems that this lady, who Sailed for San Francisco in the Angelique, last summer, has been left at Valpursiso. The committee also reported in favor of printing forty-five hundred copies of the report on the coast survey, which was adopted.

The balloting for sergeant-at-arms was then proceeded with—Lane 86, Giddings 86, Washington 9, Walbridge'8. The remainder scattering. Whole number 205.

Was ashere, to procure a passport for a Chilian was ashere, to procure a passport for a Chilian was ashered. Was ashered to proceed and set sail. Her two children were on board the vessel, and she was left with only a dollar or two in her pocket. She found friends in Valparaiso, and has sailed in another vessel for California.

Fire. On Saturday night, the building on High street, owned by J. Y. McClintock and A. N. Noyes, and occupied on the first story by Edwards & Lennan as a clothing store, and N. G. Clark as a restaurateur, and in the second by Ed wards & Lennan as a tailor's shop, was consumed by fire. The fire caught in Messrs Edwards & Lennan's store, and before it was discovered it had progressed so far that it was impossible to \$300, in the Rockingham office. Edwards & Lennan were insured for \$4,500 in the Protection Insurance Company of New Jersey. The rest were uninsured. [Belfast Signal.

FIRE IN PORTLAND. On Monday of last week as we learn from the Argus, fire was discovered in the attic of the bank of Cumberland building. Memore. Hyde & Lord had a quantity of music Mesers. Hyde & Lord had a quantity of music and Greenleaf's Reports, in sheets, valued at \$2500, stored in the room, which were destroyed. The printing office of the Ensign, and the jewelry store of Lowell & Senter, were moved without much damage, to escape the effects of water.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Sandwich Observer, that Mr. Charles J. Peterson was killed last week, by following a deer, which had taken to the ice at Waquoit Bay, and had broken through. He and Mr. Jones were upset in a cance, in which they attempted to take the deer alive. Mr. John Swift went to their assistance, and got entangled and immersed also, when the were all finally drawn out by the exertions of Mr

E. HOLMES, Editor AUGUSTA: .

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1850. Telegraph across the Atlantic. Man is seldom satisfied or content with su mounting one obstacle, even if that one is of such

character that before he conquered it he thought nothing more would be required. Thus, the fact of establishing a telegraph by which he can transmit his ideas from Nova Scotia to New Orleans in a very short time, does not satisfy him. He is not content with stretching the wires across a continent, and holding familiar converse with his friends at the side most remote from him, conveying his messages with the speed of lightning. He is now seeking some mode by which the same medium of intelligence can be established across the ocean. A great many projects have been brought forward to accomplish this. The last one is from a person engaged in the manufacture of guita percha. He proposes to cover wires with this substance, (gutta percha,) which is a non-conductor of electricity, and thus make an excellent coating or protection for them. These wires he will sink across the ocean, and warrant them to hold good and sound for ten years, for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars. It is possible, as some navigators declare, that there are a series of banks or shoals extending across what are called the Grand Banks, to the shore of Europe, where moderately deep soundings can be obtained from shore to shore. In this case he may succeed in sinking the wires so as to establish communication from this continent to the

succeed in the project. The day is probably not far distant when tele graphic wires will be extended from New Orleans to the Pacific ocean, and also on each shore of South America, thus giving the power of transmitting news all over America in a few hours. By passing them up the coast to Behring's Straits. and by establishing a steam boat to ply from shore to shore, if wires cannot be thrown across, news may be transmitted from thence, across Asia and Europe, to the principal cities, with great facility and dispatch.

Cod Liver Oil. This species of oil is now a very fashionabl remedy, and so great is the call for it, that some have wickedly suggested that there is more cod liver oil in the market than there are pounds of end's livers caught. The principal disease, for which this is prescribed and taken, is consumption. We have no doubt that in many cases where there are consumptive symptoms, relief has been obtained by the use of this medicine. Probably a free use of any other fish oil would have done the same. The accounts that we have read in parratives of voyages among the Esquimanx Indians, who live on seal oil and blubber-and the fact that the Indians of the Penobscot and Quoddy

tribes on our coast, are more healthy and fat

during the fishing season, when porpoise oil is

plenty, tend to corroborate this opinion. We have seen some accounts of the other kinds of fish oil instead of the cod's liver. btained, which stated that equally as good effects followed its use. Some contend that in the cod liver oil may be found Iodine and Bromine, two very powerful remedial agents. It may be so, but if this be the case, the benefit derived from them must be attributed to Homoeopathic doses, for there is not generally enough of them to act otherwise. One mode of the action of this and other oils is undoubtedly by nourishing the patient. They contain large quantities of carbon, which become transferred or assimilated in the system of the patient, as fat, and thereby improve his appearance. They act also as an aperient, removing liability to a costive state of the bowels, which costive condition is always injurious to health. We would not deter any person from making free use of cod's liver oil, if they wished; but at the same time would advise them not to despair, if

porpoise oil, or any fish oil-it will nourish you, if it-doesn't cure you.

this species of oil could not be obtained. Try

Hardening and preserving the Flesh of Animala.
Some years ago, Dr. Mott, of New York. communicated to the public the fact that an Italian had discovered a mode of hardening and petrifying the flesh and other parts of animals, so as to preserve them, and even convert them to various uses in some of the arts. This was a

Signor Sigato of Tuscany, but he died without

making known the mode of doing it to any one. Subsequently the Abbe Baldaconni, of Vienna in experimenting on the mode of preserving animal matters for the museum in that city, is said to have found that a solution of salammoni (muriate of ammonia) and corrosive sublimate (muriate of mercury) has the power or effect of giving to articles, immersed in it for a time, the hardness of stone, and that flesh saturated with this fluid will become so hard as to ring like a metallic body when struck. If this is the case, it

may be put to a variety of valuable purposes Possibly it may be the very mode that the Italian gentleman used, of which Dr. Mott speaks.

Lyceum Lecture.

The Lecture before the Augusta Lyceum, Thursday evening last, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Gardiner. The subject was MEMORY, and it was treated in a very able and interesting manner. The illustrations were well chosen, and showed the power and capability of this faculty. When we consider how much we are indebted to memory—that, without it, study is vain, experience profitless, and knowledge unattainable, we perceive the importance of cultivating the memory, and forming those habits of observation and attention upon which it chiefly depends. Perhaps many, who have not thought much of this subject, are not aware of the wealth of facts which may be stored in even ordinary minds. The words of the language we use, and their definitions-the incidents and events which have fallen under our own observation, or of which we have heard or read-the various obfrom day to day and from year to year-persons places, and things animate and inanimate,—a multitude of those facts are garnered up in the

brought out for use whenever occasion requires The Lecturer urged the importance of cultivating the memory and attention in childhood: and in the education of youth the memory should by no means be neglected. We have not time to give a synopsis of the lecture, or to notice the

storehouse of memory, and are ready to be

Fourteen days later from Europe.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, having experienced very bad weather on the passage. She brought 103 passengers. The news came by Telegraph to Portland, and from thence it was expressed to Boston, in season for the Monday morning papers. ENGLAND. The political news from England is not of much importance. Everything is as dull as the season itself. Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 3d of February, when it is rumored that various political and commercial measures will be brought before the Legislature.

On the subject of the annexation of Canada to

"The Cabinet has under its consideration the question of a severance between the mother country and her Canadian possessions. The conclusion arrived at is, that England would be no actual loser, were the Canadas to carry their threats of separation into effect. The result of a careful examination of the Canadian connexion, in all its aspects, is, that so far from England being a sufferer from the renunciation of their allegiance to the British Crown on the part of the Canadians, she would be an actual gainer. It is a well ascertained fact, that the expenses of the connexion have more than counterbalanced its advantages. The maintenance of that part of our colonial possessions, subjects us to a yearly expenditure of more than £800,000 in hard cash. Will any one tell us that the Canadas confer on us benefits at all equivalent to this? It may indeed be debated whether our exports to the Canadas would not be as great as they have been at any former period. At any rate, we speak advisedly when we say that this country will be no loser by the secession of the Canadas. That is certainly the conclusion at which Ministers have arrived, after the most able and most careful deliberation. On that conclusion they have imprisonment for six months. The prisoner, or instance of a route for a Railroad, branching from the York & Cumberland road in Buxton, and following the Saco River to Fryeburg.

The report was highly satisfactory, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Cowan, of Saco, Mr. McArthur, of Limington, Mr. Bradbury, of Fryeburg. F. O. J. Smith, and others, and efficient committees raised to secure a perfect survey and location of the road, and to obtain a charter.

A full account of the proceedings will be shortly furnished and published, from whichlit will appear how largely Portland is interested in this great enterprise. The people of the interior are already awake to its importance, and resolved to do all of their part, and promptly to insure its consummation. [Umpire. "The Cabinet has under its consideration the

The business done at the Liverpool Corn Market, on the same day, was moderate; but an im-

teen millions of pounds-a fact unprecedented in the plunder.

are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The ground of their rising is, resistance to the decree of Nov. 18th, organizing months, and no doubt the above is the result of the Woiwodeschaft. The chief movement is in his wishes. General uproar and republicanism the Syrmian, Peterwardein and Tepaikist milita-ry districts, which are exasperated at being ex-Empire ultimately blotted entirely out of existence. cluded from the Woiwodeschaft.

Trade has greatly increased with foreign countries, and with none more than the United States." mated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon, and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon. The numbers of the Insurgents are daily swelled by desertions from the Austrian pears that during the past year upwards of six millions of acres of land were advertised for sale, are daily swelled by desertions from the Austrian

The Prince of Servia has already refused to pay keeps pace with the increase of population, and the tribute due to the Porte, of 34,000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults in being carried [National Intellige on with the greatest possible activity, without

any one knowing where the arms come from.

INDIA AND CHINA. Dates from Calcutta to the Sth, Madras to the 14th, and Bombay to the 17th of October, had been received at Liverpool. The papers report uninterrupted quiet in the whole of India. The Governor General was expected to leave soon for England, and it was thought that the Commander in-Chief would accompany him.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Hamburg Borsen-

FRANCE. Since the sailing of the last steamer, there has been but little news of moment from THE CREVASSE. We have some rather alarm-

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Havre states on the authority of a private letter from the United States, that the Cabinet of Washington had just admitted the justice of the demand for indemnities made by Mr. G. T. Poussin, and which was the origin of his disputes with Mr. Clayton.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian Regiments, stationed in Comorn, on the 19th inst., in which several su-perior officers were killed by the exasperated

men.
The Austrian Government is about raising a foreign loan of 30,000,000 florins in the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.
The financial deficit from Austria is said to be 40,000 francs per diem.

THE PAPAL STATES. The Pope, it is said, quence of the reimposition of the Flour tax.

the United States, the Morning Advertiser, a well informed journal, has the following:

ANOTHER RAILROAD MOVEMENT. We learn that a very spirited and enthusiatic meeting was that a very spirited and enthusiatic meeting was holden at Hiram, on yesterday to receive the re-

of manslaughter in the highest degree; and the jury gave sentence, to wit, a fine of \$1000 and full deliberation. On that conclusion they have shall see the fact brought fully before the public, with the grounds on which the Cabinet has come to the conclusion at which it has arrived."

Cotton has risen since the departure of the last steamer, one farthing per pound, on general descriptions, with an upward tendency in the market. toe was drunk when he committed the murder.

THE WEST TOWNSEND ROBBERY. On Saturproved tone existed, and prices were rather higher than on that day fortnight. Wheat advanced ter at West Townsend, who was so atrociously 2d per 70 lbs.; fine brands American Flour bro't robbed of \$450 on Thursday night last, found a 25s; ordinary, 23s 6d; Indian Corn, white, 28 package on the step of his door, which contained to 30s; yellow, 28 to 29s.

American securities continue firm, and in fair It is supposed that four persons were engaged in demand. Bullion has increased in the coffers of the robbery, and that one of the parties, having the Bank of England, to within a trifle of seven-

regiments in Peterwardein, Esseg, &c.

It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey entirely dependent on her; in proof of which, the latest accounts from Servia mention that the Russian agitation is daily growing more open and daring, and that the incredible activity of the agents of that power, leads to the conclusion, that sanguinary entanglements will conclusion, that sanguinary entanglements will speedily break out between Russia and Turkey.

The Prince of Street handlest and Turkey.

[National Intelligencer.

the Commander-in-Chief would accompany him home.

Efforts were being made to establish the cultivation of tea in the country beyond the Shelam, and also to work the copper mines of Kumavre and Gushwal.

Struggled for me, out in vain, for the ice continually broke at every attempt to gain its surface. The ease was desperate; when suddenly a cry was raised among the anxious boys who were witnessing the exertions. "Off with your skates, every one of you, and Gushwal. ond Gushwal.

From China, we learn that the ship of war stawas but the work of a moment, "Now down on From China, we learn that the ship of war stationed at Canton River, had been engaged in destroying a host of pirates who infested that coast. Thirty-two armed junks, 4 buildings, 300 pieces of cannon, and 400 pirates, had been destroyed. The commercial news from India is cheering. At Calcutta the markets had been moderate, and at Bombay, trade was brisk and money plentiful. The Shanghae trade had improved. About 30,000 packages of green tea had been taken on American account. Freights at Canton for America, \$18. cuts on his face from the ice.

Russia and Turkey. The Hamburg Borsenhall announces the discovery of a new and very
extensive conspiracy in Russia. Its focus was at
Moscow, and its object was to depose the dynasty of Romanoff. A coup de main was to have
been attempted against the Czar on New Year's
day. The conspirators who have been thus far
discovered all belong to the high nobility, and to
the Russian National party—the party of the
Boyards. Not a single Pole is compromised in
this affair. The conspiracy is exclusively aristocratic and Russian. The Gazette of Breslau says
it is the intention of Russia to concentrate all her
forces on the Turkish frontier, in order to be able
at any time to take advantage of events which
may arise, and that Austria will garrison Poland.

France. Since the aailing of the last steam-

FANCE. Since the assign of the last security of the service of the post-like of the service of the post-like of the stiffence of the service of the service

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

BURDENSOME BEQUESTS. Probably many of our readers may be unacquainted with the fact, that according to the laws of North Carolina, the masters of slaves, however absolute their power to hold, are restricted from setting them free, unless for meritorious services, to be adjudged of and allowed by the county court. Slaves set free otherwise than the law directs, are liable to he arrested and sold; one-fifth of the proceeds going to the person making the arrest, and the remainder into the public treasury. In consequence of this provision, it sometimes happens that possessors of slaves, who desire to emancipate them, but are unable or unwilling to incur the expense of removing them to free states, bequeath them to some members of our society; leaving to them the burden of getting rid of them without consigning them to slavery, as best they can.

BEEF CAT

the burden of getting rid of them without consigning them to slavery, as best they can.

The Editor in his late visit to that State, became acquainted with an elderly Friend, who, as he was afterwards informed, was the legal owner of thirty slaves, who had been bequeathed to him by a former owner. They were in the actual possession of freedom as far as circumstances would admit; but as long as they remain in the state, their liberty must be held by a questionable.

Al Market, 630 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 2140 Sheep, and 100 Swinc.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, 56 25; first quality, \$3 50 @ \$4 00.

STORES — Yearlings, \$8 00 @ \$10 00; two years old, 816 90 @ \$24 00.

SHEEP.—\$1 67, \$2 00, \$2 50, \$2 00 @ \$5 00.

SWINE.—At wholesale, 31 @ 41, and 4 @ 5c; at retail, \$1 @ 6c. state, their liberty must be held by a questionable

age and consequent worthlessness will probably exempt him from seizure and sale. His continuance in North Carolina was his own choice.

which he was arrested by the watchmen. Haffien died on Monday morning of his wounds.

Regular Communication at Masons' Hall, Augusta, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Jan. 8, 1850.

[Lowell Advertiser.

The Growth of Sacramento Sacramento City had grown rapidly. Where but about six months ago existed only the site of a city, may now be seen 800 houses. A flast of cicky. may now be seen 800 houses. A fleet of eighty square-rigged vessels lined the banks of the river at the town. Among the buildings, were the City Hotel, a spacious establishment, formerly the grist-mill of Capt. Sutter, eight miles from its present location; a drinking saloon, called the Plains, the inner walls of which are said to the grist-mill of Capt. Sutter, eight miles from its present location; a drinking saloon, called the Plains, the inner walls of which are said to be well decorated with sketches of picturesque scenes on the overland route across the plains to California; and a theatre, owned by Judge Hasting.

Cambling bouses were across the decorated to make.

DONATION.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Hawes, Paster of the Second Baptist Church in Augusta, Paster of Court and Sewall sts., on faceta, Evening, the 23d instant. All friendly to him see kindly invited to be present with such contributions as they are disposed to make.

Angusta, Jan. 14, 1850. ings. Gambling houses were very numerous, and business in that line extensive.

the annals of the Bank. The amount of notes in circulation, does not bear any fair proportion to the reserve of bullion.

It is worthy of note, that the repeal of the navigation laws has rather improved than injured the shipping trade. All the yards are full, and orgens, it is said, would of necessity be sent to North America.

A better demand has existed for iron during the last month, than is customary at this season of the year; prices are firm, with a disposition to improvement, both in pig and manufactured iron.

Tit for Tat. A short time since a was introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, to protect the property of married ladies. While under discussion, Mr. Moody, of Dixon, moved to amend it by requiring the ladies to wear the receives half the time. In the proceedings of the House on the 7th ult., is the following:

"The Speaker announced that he found upon the last month, than is customary at this season of the year; prices are firm, with a disposition to improvement, both in pig and manufactured iron.

A seconds from Vien
Accounts from Vien-

Inc. Servians. Syrmia, Schavonia, and the milistry boundaries, are up in arms against the Austran and requested that some of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured—from the breithren of their race in Turkey, they are assured beforehand of all support,—a circumstance which will complicate the relations, already sufficiently epineuses, between Austria and the Porte.

The Boundary Regiments which have revolted and bridge and princess are to be crowned king and queen the Wattrian service. The ground of their rising is, resistance to the decree of Nov. 18th, organizate the Wattrian service. The ground of their rising is, resistance to the decree of Nov. 18th, organizate the winder of Nov. 18

FUGITIVE SLAVES. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, has introduced into the Senate a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third Trade has greatly increased with foreign counof the Constitution of the United States, in re-lation to the reclamation of fugitive slaves. By the provisions of this bill any persons aiding in the escape of a slave are subject to a fine of one

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION. Washington,
Jan. 6. The British Minister has already opened negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State
upon the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled; the right of way for a ship canal will be quaranteed to.

Redo, aged 29.
In Yngmouth, Deacon WILLIAM R. STOCKBRIDGE, aged 68.
In Michael Richmond, A. CLEFLIN, aged 44.
In Montville, HANNAII CLIFFORD, aged 77.
In Memphis, December 26th, AMASA If. COBB, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb of Dover, aged 19.

Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society. question will no doubt be amicably settled; the right of way for a ship canal will be guaranteed to both the United States and Great Britain, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will disavow Mr. Chatfield's acts on the coast of Honduras, respecting Tigre Island, &c. There is every reason to believe, that there is the best understanding between lieve, that there is the best understanding between the two Governments, and a determination on the part of both to keep the peace.

FRAUDULENT OPERATION, AND ARREST OF THE OPERATOR. Four or five days since, Deputy Marshal Clark, assisted by officer Hews, of Portland, arrested in North Yarmouth, Me., a man named Simon P. Harmon, under the following circumstances: Harmon had borrowed from Mr. John P. Brown, broker, in Exchange street, Portland, \$100 in money, and offered as security for the payment thereof a paper purporting to be a certificate of deposite of \$1000 at the Suffolk Bank, Boston. The following is a copy of the paper:

WALDO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE subscriber having closed up basiness with his former partner, will, on and after January 1, 1850, run a Stuge as follows: Leave Augusta every TUESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Macry Monday, and FRIBAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock A. M., and affell Mr. A Returning of the same days, (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) lave Skowhegan at 4P. M.,—and will also on the same days, (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) Thursday and Saturday, about 7 P. M., affer the arrival of the inst train of cars from Boaton.

He hopes, by personal and punctual attention to business, to receive, as usual, a liberal share of patronage.

Augusta, Jap. 1, 1850. 413 D. B. BLUNT.

able to Simon P. Harmon, or his order, at six per cent. interest, payable on demand.

For the Cashier. W. C. James, Teller."
After the transaction had been completed, the suspicion of Mr. Brown were aroused that all was not right, and he communicated the facts to Mr. Clark. Harmon began to suspect about the same time that he was likely to get into trouble, and proceeded furthwith to North Yarmouth, where he was arrested as above stated.

Belfast, January 10, 1850.

Freedom Notice.

THIS will inform the public that I give to my son, Jan.

JAMES H. SAVAGE.
Witness—Otives Perscott.
Vassalboro', January 1, 1850.

NEW STAGE LINE

and proceeded forthwith to North Yarmouth, where he was arrested as above stated.

Deputy Marshal Clark arrived in the city this forenoon, and upon inquiry at the Suffolk Bank, ascertained that the paper was fraudulent, no such person as W. C. James being employed in the Bank. It has also been ascertained that Harmon borrowed \$150 asc

5 75.00 7 25 | Round Hogs, 6 00 20 7 00 1 00 20 1 38 | Clear Sait Pork, 8 20 16 70 00 75 | Dried Apples, 6 20 7 30 00 33 100 00 110 | Winter do. 50 00 65 80 00 90 | Pottaces. 46 00 50 00 25 | Pottaces. 40 00 00 95 | Pottaces. 50 00 95 | Pot BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 10.

At Market, 650 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 2140 Sheep, and

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 14. state, their liberty must be held by a questionable tenure.

Another friend, Samuel Hill, of Randolph County, had a bequest nearly three years ago, of sixteen or seventeen slaves; all of whom except one, he removed at his own expense to Indiana. The slave who was left, is an old man, whose age and consequent worthlessness will probably

exempt him from seizure and sale. His continuance in North Carolina was his own choice.

[Friends' Review.

Murder in Lowell. About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night last, Anthony O Donnell, who was then living in the brick house, on the corner of Worthen and Lowell streets, laboring under the excitement of intoxication, became entirely furious and unmanagable. He quarrelled with his wife in the morning, and she had left him. He continued drinking and quarrelling during the day. Arming himself with a club and a bowie knife, he first struck an Irishman by the name of John Haffien over the head with the club, and stabbed him in the left side with the knife, after which he was arrested by the watchman. Haffien Wasting away of a Limb.

Jerusalem R. A. C.

# Bymeneal.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,

Thy term of probation is run,

Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,

And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, January 12th, WILLIAM M. TOWLE. the escape of a slave are subject to a fine of one thousand dollars. It is said that the Southern Senators are determined to force this bill through Congress, if possible.

In this town, January 6th, JOHN E. MARINER, aged 25.

In Saco, at the Thornton House, Jan. 8, JOHN C. AN-THONY, only non of Capt. J. C. Anthony, late of this town, January 8th, JOHN E. MARINER, aged 25.

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worst state is Rhode Island, where there is one in orneville. HANNAH JANE HOPKINS, wife of Incoming every 503; and the best, South Carolina, In Greene, JULIA UPTON, wife of Rufus Upton of Diagnetic and the control of the control of

STAGE NOTICE.

WALDO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

paper:
"Suffolk Bank—Boston, July 3, 1849. Received in this Bank, one thousand dollars, payable to Simon P. Harmon, or his order, at six below the supplementary of the supplemen

JOHN MCARTHUR.

JOHN MCARTHUR,

No. 1, Market Square,

HAS FOR SALE 460 bbls. common and extra Geneace
Flours 500 best. Com; 100 bush. Ryet 40 bbds. P. R.,

Trinional and Cardenar Molasses; 15 boxes Bro. Haw. Sugar;
10 bbls. E. B., powdered and crashed do.; 5 bbls. Portland
do.; 3 bbds. P. R. and Muscayadu do.; 40 cheests 500. Nigg
and Y. H. Teas; 15 boxes Tobacco; 30 bags Coffee; 500
bush. Salt; 300 bags Fine do.; 190 qts. Cod and Pollock
Fish; 60 bbls. Northern and Western Park; 16 bbls. Leaf
Lard; 1000 lbs. Sugar Cured Hams; 30 boxes Peoper, Spice
and Ginger; 5000 lis Hemp and Manilla Cordage; 25 bbls.
Bleached Sperm and Whale Oil; 100 casks Nails; 5000 ft.
Window Glass; 15 casks Saleratus; 10 boxes Berch; 10
boxes Eng. T. D. Pipea; 50 Reams Wrapping Paper. Alao,
Snoked and Dried Halibus; Napes and Fine; Trimmed
Fine, Herring, Salmon, Mackerel, Raisins, Ground Coffee,
Cream Tastar and Sodis; Bro. and White Somp. Bromms,
a great variety of Wooden Ware; Powder and Shot; Buffaio Robes; Lorillaru's Sauff and Tobacco; Matches, &c.

Augusta, Nov. 16, 1849.

CHENEX, HOWE & CO. Wooden Wasser, Matches, &c. CHENEY, HOWE & CO., Worcester, Mass.

Having made arrangements at Couri Mills to build

THOMAS E. DANIELS'
PLANING MACHINE,
A RE prepared to furnish to order, at short notice, the
A above Machine, made in the most thorough and substantial manner, the Cutter Shaft made of Wrought Iron,
ranaling in metal boxes. This Machine is valuable for
SQUARING OUT STUFF FOR MACHINERY, all kinds
of MILL WORK, all kinds of Boards, Doors, Sash and
Blinds, Plows, Ship Timber, Tackle Blocks, Railtroad Care,
Couch Panels, i i ch thick and 30 in width, Hollowing out
Water Whiel Linings, Drum Lagge,

PLANING IRON, & c.

They have patterns to plane all widths, from 8 to 36
inches wide, and from 4 to 50 feet in length.

These Machines are too well known to need recommendations, they being used in most of the principal places in
the Union for the last 14 years.

ELIAS W. WILLIAMSON, Augusta, is Agent for the
also of the above machine, and ail orders curranted to him
will be faithfully attended to. A share of public patronage
is respectfully solicited.

No. I planes 30 inches wide, No. 2 planes 21 inches, No.
3 planes 16 inches. Prices varying from \$125 to \$300,
6m40

NEW YORK and LIVERMORE CHEESE for sale at

The above Flour is mannfactured Com the Section Neich Com the Section of New Contractive, and such states that he has procured the Latest Musical Production.

These who desire to have the SWETTEST and BEST
BREAD, should use Fresh Ground Flour exclusively,
and in order that the public may be constantly supplied
the such as manifectured Com the Sect of New

NEW YORK and LIVERMORE CHEESE for sale at

The above Flour is mannfactured Com the Sect of New

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The above Flour is mannfactured Com the Sect of New

The above Flour is mannfactured Com the Sect of New

NEW YORK and LIVERMORE CHEESE for sale at the lowest prices at GEO. F. COOKE'S Cheap Cash Storo. 28, 1849. PORTO RICO, Sugar Honse, Remedias and Cardenas Molasses; Tea, Coffer, Crashed and Powdered Segar, Brown Sugar, Spices of all kinds, and a general assortment of Goods for sale very low for Cash or produce, by Nev. 26, 1849. Sm48 G. F. COOKE.

Periodicals for 1850. GODEY'S Ludy's Book, Graham, a Magazine, Sartnia's Union Magazine, Littell's Living Age, Eclectic Magazine, Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Blackwood, Law Reporter, Democratic Review, Merry's Manacam, and any other of the neful Magazines of the day, will be furnished on favorable terms, by

49

E. FENNO.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.

A GOOD assortment of genulae French Extracts-among which, the following may be autonorated Egiantine, Verbena, Magnolia, Jockey Club, Patchouls Seringa; just received, and for sale by Dec. 17. 51 NEW PAPER HANGINGS of elaborate designs and elegant finish, for sale at 9 Bridge's Block very cheap, by 47 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

CHEMICALS, A MONG which may be found Cit., Am. Cit. and Am. A Tart. Ferri, Strychnia, Morphia, Sulph. and Act. Quining, Ac. &c., all of which are of best quality and for all very low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

BENJ. F. GREENE, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST. ROOMS at the Central House. OFFICE over the Store of DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, opposite the 11 Franklin House.

OF very superior quality. It was manufactured express by for us, and customers can depend upon its bein perfectly pure. S2 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

PARIS GREEN.—Dry and Ground Paris Green of the best quality, for sale by CUSHING & BLACK. LIFE INSURANCE!

THE New England Mutent Life Insurance Company, established in Boston, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in their last annual report, in December last, made the following exhibit, viz:

2101 Policies issued—amount insured,
49.831,799 12
499 "terminated," "1,040,435 00 1602 st putstanding st st 83,791,314 12 Total amount received,

Amount of accumulation, 6,436 30 8223,995 92 Amount of sarplus distributed to Policy held as being 20 per cent. on \$229,454 25, 45,890 85 Surplus retained, \$178,105 07

Such is the actual condition of the Company, presenting

Clapboards, Pine and Gedar Shingles.

Foreclosure of Mortgage,

WHEREAS, Jonn Toney of Vassalboro', in the county
of Kennebec, by his deed of morigage, dated Sopt.
23, 1646, conveyed to Eldurder Roberts of Augusta,
about one-half acre of land of st of the south-east corner of
the Farm lately occupied by Jonn Roberts, Esq.—reference being had to said deed for further description—for the
secority of three notes of band as described in said deed;
and whereas, the said Eldridge Roberts did, on the 21st day
of March, 1848, assign all his right, title and interest in said
mortgage and premises, to James Roberts of Vassalboro'
—I therefore claim, the conditions of said mortgage having
been broken, to foreclose the same, and mow hereby proceed to foreclose said mortgage.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Vassalboro', Jam. 4, 1850.

SHEET MUSIC,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT just received and for alieby ALONZO GAUBERT.

ALONZO GAUBERT.

Were and ly appointed Administrator on the estate of the late Jacob Hastella, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, the said estate of each distance of said deed to that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, the said estate of the same of the same for settlement; and all facebied to exhibit the same for settlement; and all facebied to exhibit the same for settlement; and all facebied to exhibit the same for settlement; and all facebied to exhibit the same for settlement; and

A LARGE ASSORTMENT just received and for sale

New article, the best destrifice ever offered to the public. Also, SWAN'S ODOROUS EMOLLENT HAIR PRESERVATIVE, a remody for all diseases of the Hair. The following certificate has been received from Dr. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, New York city. After analyzing both of the above preparations, he says: "I have examined the Tooth Powder, prepared by H. E. Swan, and find it to be an innocent, but very effectual and plems and preparation for classing the teeth. The "Hair Preservative" also prepared by Mr. Ewan is a good article, and as such it gives me pleasure to recommend it." A large lot of the above articles just received and for sale by the dozen, at the proprietor's price, by

January, 1850.

DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

AGENTS WANTED.

FLOUR! FLOUR! GARDINER FLOUR MILLS.

JUST received at the Gardiner Mills, a lot of very superior NEW WHEAT, from which the subscriber is now annufacturing COMMON and EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR of the best quality, which he will sell at fair prices, for case. ces, for cash.

Also,, for sale as above, Groken Flour and Feed, of all quitities usually made at a flouring mill, viz.

FINE MIDDLINGS, an occellent cubatitute for rye; also makes very good Graham Bread.

FINE SHORTS and COARSE SHORTS, for Horses, Cattle and Hogs, considered by many more fastening than ludion meal.

Cattle and Hoge, constant indian meal.

Bild N. excellent for miles Cows.

Screenings and Broken Wheat for Poultry, &c.

Wanted, as above, 5000 good FLOUR BARRELS, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

WM. M. VAUGHAN.

6m40

Nr. A. J. LOCKE, TEACHER OF DANCING,

THOSE who desire to have the SWEFTEST and BEST
BREAD, should use Fresh Ground Floor exclusively,
and in order that the public may be constantly supplied
with such an article, the subscriber is now putting op Soperior Family Flour, in nearly stamped puckages of 243,
42, and 98 lbs., which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
The above Flour is manufactured from the Best of New
Wheat, selected expressly for my use, sy one of the most
experienced judges of Grati in New York, and is warranted to be Sweet and Fresh Ground. W. M. VAUGHAN.
Gardiner Flour Mills, Dec. 10, 1848.

COTILLON BAND. Mr. WM. FRANZEL, LEADER OF THE LATE SAXONIA ONCHESTRA, A ND SEVERAL OF ITS MEMBERS, having concluded to spend the Winter in ACGCSTA, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to Play for Bulls, Assemblies, &c., in this and

other towns.

Mr. FRANZEL will also give Instruction on dif-ferent Instruments. For further information apply Augustn, Dec. 10, 1649. W. WENDENBURG.

Flour and Corn,

250 BBLS. Common and Extra GENESEE FLOUR;
250 Bushels Heavy, Screened, Round Yellow Corn
for Mealing, for sale by JOHN McARTHUR,

85 No. 1, Market Sqr.

MOLASSES; 5 hhds. Trinidad do ; 3 hhds. P. R. do, For sale by JOHN MCARTHER, 35 No. 1, Market Syr. THE POULTRY BOOK:

Treatise on Breeding and General Manages WITH nomerous Original Descriptions, and PORTRAITS FROM LIFE, by JOHN C. BENNETT, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.
The show work is now in rapid preparation, and will be published in the mouth of January, by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO, Publishers.
Boston, Bec., 1889.

Boston, Dec., 1849. STOVES, AT 20 PER CENT. LESS than the usual retail prices by the subscriber opposite the Kenneher House.

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1850. PIANO FORTE .- A Pirst Rate Piano Forte for sale GARDINER FLOUR kept constantly on band and for sale by 41 B. LIBBY & CO.

CRACKED WHEAT-for sale by B. LIBBY & CO.

January, 1850. B. LIBBY & CO. W HEAT MEAL, ground from White General Wheat for sale by 41 B. LIBBY & CO. Paid lorses, \$60,000 00 interest on capital stock, 14,000 00 All other expenses for last 5 yrs. 50,398 42 \$104,398 42 Fresh and NEW GARDINER FLOUR, put up in Dugs containing i, i, and i bbls, for sale by
December 31.

1 B. LIBBY & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT well known and excellent Farm now owned and occupied by J. R. DUN-BAR, and situate on the west side of Kent's fill, in Rendfield, is offered for sale. Few Farms offer so many advantages as this. It is situated between the two thriving seyine factory villages of North Wayne and Fayette, and about three-fourths of a mile from

Such is the actual condition of the Company, presenting very strong inducements to others to become members and participate proportionably in the success which has already attended it, as well as in its favorable prospects for the future.

Applications may be made to BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Agent.

Augusta, June 1, 1848.

24

FIRE! FIRE!:

BEW MODE OF INSURANCE.

L'OWELL Traders' and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance ance Company. The Risks are divided into Two Classes. The First Class consists of Dwelling Houses and Furners' Property. The Second Class consists of Merchandize and Property not extra hazardous.

JERCHOSEN TREES Agent.

24

TOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been cache for the other.

JOHN MARKET Square, Augusta, Me.

Clapboards. Pine and Gesiar Shingles.

6m2

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been debted to anid estate are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel To and estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 7, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been debted to anid estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 7, 1850.

said estate.

PELEG B. HASKELL, Adm'r.
Wayne, Jan. 4, 1850.

KENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of Dec., A. D. 1849.

STOCK FOR SALE.
FULL-BLOOD & GRADE DURHAMS.

SEARS'S NEW PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1850
Det year, by selling these popular and apleadidly illustrated volunies. They contain more than four THOURAND ENDAYINGS, designed and executed by the most emisent artists of England and America.

Agents also wanted to canvas the city and country, for advertisements and subscriptions for valuable newspapers. For further information, address (post paid) S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 19 State St., Boston, Mass.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a large variety of Brushes, Uto which the attention of purchasers is solicited among which the following may be commerated: Clothes, Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, Hat, Floor, Hearth, Duet, Crumb, Scrubbing, Window, Shoe, Stove, Paint, Varnish, Pash, White Wash, Marking, Mapping, Bienders', Seam, Artists', Stencil, Clothiers', and Horse BRI-SHES. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

E FULLER.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FULL-BLOOD & GRADE DURHAMS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Farm, near Monse of Unit, in East Livermore, the following described stock: 3 in Hill, in East Livermore, the following described acceptation of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the most engine of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the flutes at the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of the flutes at the property of the American Herd Book, to the celebrated flutes at the property of t

GEORGE STARRETT,

KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND RAILROAD. **國際國際** 

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Changed Junuary 7, 1850.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 7th, Possenger Train, and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sugdaya excepted) a follows. and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Suplays excepted) as findiows:

Leave PORTLAND for Freeport, Bronswick and Bath, at 74 A. M. and 24 P. M.

Leave BATH for Brunswick, Preeport, Yarmouth, and Portland, at 14 A. M., and 5 P. M.

At Brunswick, Stages connect with Bowdoinbam, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta—leaving Brunswick daily at 4 P. M., on arrival of the Cars from Portland. Returning, reach Brunswick in time for the first train—reaching Pertland at 1 P. M.

2.7 THROUGH TICKETS between Portland and Gardiner, Hallowell or Augusta, \$1.50.

At Bath, Stages connect with Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Thomaston, Belfast and Bargor.

JAMES HALL, Sup't.

Brunswick, Jas. 3, 1850.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PARKER & WHITE'S HAY, STRAW AND CORNSTALK



Also, for sale, Patent Thermometer, Hydraulic and Common Churns, Butter Moulds, Winnowing Milis, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Boilers, warranted Axes an Axe Handles, Ox Blows and Yokes, Ox Shovels, Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Flails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Plails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shovels, & Greenward Ploughe, Plails, Corn Forks, Ames's Cast etcel Shovels, Iros Shove

on Blovels, &c. &c.
All these articles are offered at wholesale or retail, at
o. 10 Gerrish Block, Blacksrone arrest, Boston, Mass.
Dec. 20. Sm51 PARKER & WHITE.

SINGLE, 75 cents; Double, \$150 per ream—nor as good as has assually been sold for these prices, but as good as can now be afforded for the price; for sale by 2

EDWARD FENNO. PHILO. A new supply of this work, (by Rev. Mr. Judd.) has been received, and is far sale by EDWARD FENNO. Price 88 cents.

N. K. A. & H. S. THE Members of the North Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society are notified that their Annual Meeting will take place at the Town Hall in Waterville, on Tuesday the 19th day of Jan. next, at 10 o'ctock A. M. The following business will come before the Society:

| Int—To choose the Officers of the Society for the unsu-

g year. 2d-To hear the reports of the Trustees and Commit-2d—To hear the reports of the Trustees and Commitces, and take any action thereon that may be called for3d—To see if the Society will vote to invite the citizens
of Vassathloro' and Sidney (who are not convened by other
tocicities) to join this Society and share its privileges,
4th—To fix upon the place for holding the next Cattle
thow and Fair, and the place for the next annual Meeting.
5th—To transact any other business that may properly
ome before the Society.

WM. DYER, See'y,
Waterville, Dec. 27, 1849.

NEW HARDWARE STORE AT READFIELD CORNER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just opened their EW STORE at Readfield Corner, where they offer for

Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass and Cutlery, Tron, Steel, Nails, Glass and Cuttery,
Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE.
They have made arrangements by which they can supply
their friends in the country with any article in the Hardvane Trade, of as good quality and at as low a price as it
can be purchased for anywhere in the country of Kennebec.
All persons in need of any article in their line, are respectfully requested to give them a call before purchasing
clsewhere.

JAMES WILLIAMS, JR., & CO.
Readfield, October 24th, 1849.

WANTED, 2000 BUSHELS Outs, 4000 lbs. Dried Apples, 500 businels, Henns, to exchange for Molasses, Bult, Oil, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. &c.

CITY LIVERY STABLE. G. BROWN wishes to inform his friends that he will continues to carry on the Livery Business at his out stand on Water street, where he keeps on hear, the best of Horses, and Carriages, and Sieighe, and Harnessea, and Robes.

January 1, 1850.

REMOVAL. B. & M. M. SWAN

HAVE removed to No. 7 Arch Row, a few doors North of the STANLEY HOUSE, and have opened Wniches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, Fine Cutlery, Perfumery, Toys and Fancy Goods, the whole comprising as extensive an assortment as can be found on the river. Tr Watches and Clocks of every description Repaired and warranted.

Augusta, Dec. 10, 1849.

B. & M. M. SWAN.

3m52

SOLAR LAMPS. I'll aubscriber is the Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of the Celebrated Premium Solar Lamps, Chande-1. of the Celebrated Premium across Languages, and has just received a large assortment of Sedar, Mantle, Hanging, Parlor, Sindy, Side and Stand LAMP6, Lamp Shades, Wicks and Chimneys; Girandoles, &c. Orders received for CHANDELIERS for Charches, Halls, and Public Buildings, of any number of lights desired, of the latest patterns.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A NEW HOUSE, pleasantly situated near the West end of Court St., will be seld reasonable and on the most favorable terms. Also, a HOUSE LOT adjoining the above premises. Apply to ORRIN WALTZE.

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE CANCER SYRUP. VEGETABLE CANCER SYRUP.

Tivils syrup is for CLEANSING THE BLOOD OF
ALL HUMORs, such as Cancers. Tumora, Saltrheum,
Erwipelas, and all Humora proceeding from Impurity of
the Birod. It can be taken with perfect safety at all times
as it to composed of VEGETABLES EXCLUSIVELY.

The Proprietor deems it unnecessary to publish the sumerous cartificates which he has in his possession, proving
the efficacy of his medicine, but he confidently asserts that
where it is used according to the directions, it will never
fall to silicet a speedy and permanent cure.

Agents.—CUSIING & BLACK, Augusta; B. Wales,
Hallowelly A. T. Perkins, Gardiner.
It is manufactured and sold by JESSE WADSWORTH,
sole Proprietor. P. O. address, Livermure Falls, Mc.
East Livermore, Dec., 1849.

Skeoptf

MAINE REPORTS, vol. 27, (price \$2,35.) for sale by WHITE LEAD.—Just received, direct from the Factory, 5500 lbs. Pure and Extra Ground Lead, and or sale low by 44 CUSHING & BLACK.

LINNEED OIL.—Just received, 386 gallons Eng.
Linneed Oil, for sale low by CUSHING & BLACK.

ROUSSELL'S AMANDINE, for the care and prevention
of chapped hands—an excellent article—just received
and for sale by

47

EBEN FULLER. HENRY M. ADAMS, M. D.

(Successor to Dr. Goodno) HALLOWELL, Mr. Office on Water street, nearly opposite the Post Office, the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Goodne. H. M. A. having located himself permanently at Hallovell, would respectfully announce that he is prepared to trend to all calls in the line of Mechanical and Surgical Conference. Dentistry.

REFERS TO J. Hubbard, M. D., F. Allen, M. D., J.

Houghten, M. D., M. C. Richardson, M. D., Hallowell; P.

D) sr, M. D., New Sharon; S. W. Chase, M. D., Mt. Ver
ann.

Hallowell, Oct. 23, 1345.

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In wealth new-gained, with base-born feelings rife, Exists small sympathy with humble life; Small tenderness, small hearts; and minds so small, Tie not too certain that they're minds ut all. Not to grand mansions should the poor resort; Their plaintive pleadings might meet harsh retor The vulger rich must let their left hands know What their right do when they their alms bestow; They only give when publication flings Their benefactions on newspaper wings: Their public charity in private cools.

The other day-it was not long ago-Not for himself the beggar's tale was told, But for a widow, starving, sick, and old, He whom he prayed is rich, and oft display His generous name in ostentations ways. With bland exterior, Dives sat and heard The piteous story, answering not a word Till it was done. "A little, sir, will serve," The pleading suppliant ventures to observe. "A little, sir!" said Dives, as he showed The spacious front door of his big abode; "A little, sir remember when you call, I never, sir, do anything that's small ! The poor's best friends and lovers are the poor In secret places, far from pomp and pride, The kind affections of the soul abide. Where one pale candle but revenis the gloom, Sat robust Poverty and stalwart Toil, The duteous children of a sterile soil. No beggar goes unnided from their door;

Round some rude hearthstone in a homely room. No tracks murmers of their barden tell;

No thankless murmers of their barden tell; God wills it so, and therefore it is well. Where the sick languish, wretched and obscure, The poor physician ministers a cure; Where the swift plague his myriad victims slays, The serge-clad monk through desolution strays; Where, in wide hospitals, the dying groun, Thy sisters, CHARITY, come meek and lone Bends the far habitant of desert lands, The Colporteur, armed only with his staff, Hold's Christ's blest cup for misery to quaff; Sheds his own blood to pour the atoning wine-In thought, how human! action, how divine!

# Che Story-Celler.

## From Sartain's Union Magazine MIGHT VERSUS RIGHT.

BY MISS O. M. SEDGWICK.

"There is no wealth but the labor of man" or we

Anne Cleveland was the daughter of a wealthy farmer. She had a good New England school education, and was well bred and well taught at home in the virtues and manners that constitute domestic social life. Her father died a year before her marriage. He left a will dividing his property equally hetween his son and daughter, giving to the son the homestead with all its accumulated rural riches, and to the daughter the largest share of the personal property, amounting to six or seven thousand dollars. This little fortune, the earnings of a life of labor and frugality, became at Anne's marriage the property of her husband. She had no longer any right to control it; to keep, or expend it. It would seem, to the perceptions of common sense and common justice, that the property of a woman received from her father should be hers, and should be so to maintain and educate her children. But the laws of a barbarous age decided otherwise, and it is found very hard to right a wrong deeply fixed in the usages of society, and long-transmitted habit. Anne Cleveland married John Warren. He was the youngest child, daintily bred by his parents, and let off from all heavy work and difficult tasks, by his good-natured elder brothers. Anne's judgment was perhaps warped by his agreeableness, and an exterior with a little less of the rustic, and a little more of the gentleman than belonged to her other admirers; for

This plenty, obtained with Anne's hand, soon vested in a stock of goods, and Warren opened a dry-goods shop in a small town in the vicinity of Boston. He had not thought of his qualifications for merchandise, but only of escaping from distasteful farming, and frugal life. He went on tolerably for five or six years, living genteelly and recklessly; expecting that next year's gains would bring round the excess of this year's expenses. When sixteen years of their married life had

many admirers had Anne Cleveland attracted by

her charming countenance, her virtues, her sweet

manners, to say nothing of the "plenty that feeds

the lover's fire."

passed, they were living in a single room in the most crowded street of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mrs. Warren's inheritance had long been gone from them, every penny of it. The lives of three tions, and to the overtasked and wasted strength of their mother. Three survived-a girl fifteen years old, whom the mother by incredible exerions was educating to be a teacher, a boy of twelve, who was still living at home, and a delicate, pale, little struggler for life, Jessie, a girl of three years. Mrs. Warren was much changed in these sixteen years. Her round, blooming cheek was pale and sunken. Her dark, abundant chestnut hair had become thin and gray. Her sweet, dove-like eye, overtasked by use watching, was faded, and her whole person was shrunken. Yet she had gained the great victory. The buoyancy of youth had given place to a most gentle submission and resignation, and the light of hope to a most sweet patience.

This blessed patience, and even a certain degree of cheerfulness was visible, as she sat one July evening, newing by the light of a single lamp, while her boy was getting his Latin lesson eside her, and at intervals threading her needle.
"Dear mother," he said, "I will always thread your needles if you will not wear tho

horrid spectacles; they make you look a hundred years old, besides hiding your sweet eyes."
"Ah, George, all children hate their mother's spectacles, I believe. They do not like to those they love getting old; but you must make up your mind to it. I cannot leave off work, and

I cannot see in the evening without them.' George picked up the lamp-wick and then as "There is no use—the oil is bad. I wish we had some of the lights that are burning away for

nothing in rich men's houses."
"Covet not your neighbor's goods, my

Covet! I don't covet, mother, I only wish. It makes me feel so, mother, to see you working your eyes out. Why do you work so late, moth-You work later and later, and that shoe-

binding, you say, is so trying to your eyes."
"I have good reason for doing extra work now, George; I have kept up without debt, and have now fifty-five dollars due to me at Mr.

women. If the right to their own property, by inherit-ance, or by their own labor, (the first of social rights,) and the right of the mother to the custody of her chil-dren, (the first of nature's rights,) were secured to

and recreation too. Anne must have some new clothes, or she cannot remain in the Rev. Mr. Howe's family, and you know what privileges she has there, and what a struggle I had to get the law of the land it may be, but not by the law of God; and there is neither truth, bonour, nor manhood in a husband who will avail himself of such a law, to take away the rightful property the place for her. In one year more, Mr. Howe of his wife." anys she will be qualified to be head teacher in a "Tut-tut! what nonsense you talk, Hutton! achool, or governess in a private family. Byand-by, George, my children will take off my
spectacles indeed, and give my eyes and heart
too, rest."

"Tut-tut! what nonsense you talk, Hutton! A
married woman can't have any rightful property.
Her husband is bound to protect and support her,
and that is quite enough for her."

"I hope so, mother, I hope so," and resolve and joyous visions for a moment checked George's utterance. But he returned to the subject .-"Sixty dollars, mother! Anne surely can't wan't sixty dollars!"

"Oh, no. I can make her quite comfortable with fifteen, or twenty at the utmost, and the rest I want to take poor little Jessie to the shore; the doctor has advised me to make some change for her. Last week he said if anything would do her good, it was sea-bathing."
"If anything, mother! Is Jessie so ill!"

"She is very ill, George. She seems to be going just in the way my other little girls went. Have you not observed that every day she gets weaker and paler !"

"No, mother, but now I remember that she fell down twice to-day, when I was walking up the street just a little way with her, and I brought his wife's property to her while she remained unher home in my arms." George went to the crib married, but he made some other disposition of it where the child was sleeping unquietly, kissed if she married again! That was strictly legal, her, stroked her attenuated arms, and kissed over Warren,—good old Norman law for it, no doubt; and over again her almost transparent little hands, but I call it as impudent a piece of projected roband bending over her, whispered, "Pettest of pets!"—then returning to his mother's side, his eyes brimming with tears, he said, "Oh, mother, it was personal, and passed into his hands, be-Jessie must not die! Do not wait to make up the sixty dollars. I will give up my school, and now and then, but women don't know how to go into the cord and tassel factory. They give take care of property, and it's best they shouldn't boys high wages there."
"No, my son, we must pursue a steady plan.

All that is gained will be lost if you are interrupted now; no, at the end of the week I shall have made up the sum, and then, without the fear of running in debt, I shall set out with my light little burden, and return with it heavier I trust,-but much less a burden."

"Oh! dear mother, if you only had some of that money that father says he lost in business." George paused thoughtfully for a few moments, and then adde !, "How did my father ever get any money, mother ! Was his father rich !"

"No, my son, but my father was-at least what is called very rich-for a farmer." "Then it was yours, after all. Surely my father would not take it from you; he is not such a an-at least he was not always," added the

boy, blushing with a painful consciousness. "Your father took it, used it, and lost it, my on; but you must not blame him-the money was his according to law."
"What! your money his!—I don't understand

that, mother. I don't see how money can belong to a person that does not earn it, nor inherit it nor have it given to him. Oh, I suppose you did common and a specious one. But cannot women give it to him, mother?"

"No; the law gave it to him." "It's a mean, dishonest law, then-a law fit have been made by pickpockets. Who made the rectification of the laws. When they are such a law !-- when was it made, mother !" "Oh! a long while ago."

"Why don't they alter it, now they know bet-

"They probably think it is better as it is. Men are bound to support their families, and they are supposed to be more capable of earning property than women, and of taking care of it."

"Well, I suppose some men are much more amount of mercantile business. They are princapable of earning and keeping property than cipals and book-keepers in large commercial estabsome other men, but for that, all the property is not given to them. And certainly some women as an equal partner with her hasband, it being are every way more capable than some men. there admitted that she does half the business of What would we have done, mother, but for what the partnership in performing those duties that you have earned and saved? And if you had naturally fall to her sex. She is the possessor of kept your own property how comfortable and happy you might have been, instead of having dispose of, nor can he apply it to the payment of half your heart in the grave of my poor little sister, and the other half contriving how to take knowledged, that in no country are there more care of the rest of us."

"I have but done my duty, dear, and you must look on the other side, George;" and the mother was proceeding to show that best side, when she man wives and French women. I should like to was interrupted by the entrance of her husband, know where there are finer women, and better whose loud voice and thickened utterance indica- wives than here in our own Yankee-land, where ted that he was in his usual state of partial ine- according to your doctrine, they are so oppressed. briation. He was accompanied by a Mr. Hutton, and defrauded-Mrs. Warren for example one of his early friends, who, for the sake of Mrs.

Warren, still endured her husband's society. Mrs. Warren, that I think it fitting we should ceived this, and saying, "Good night, my son," as we ourselves are." she pushed an unlighted lamp towards him. He "Not quite, Hutton, not quite; it does not lighted it, and after pausing a moment at Jessie's to have two commanders to the ship."

guess I can find something!" said Warren, set- husbands." ting open her cupboard doors, but discovering nothing but very clean shelves, and a few cups, ed under the influence of arguments that came plates, etc. After muttering his disappointment, he perceived in a corner a black bottle, and taking out the cork, "By Jove!" he said, "here's a bot- ters, however," resumed Hutton, "are righting. tle of wine!-this is luck!-We've no wine- Little Rhode Island was, I believe, the first cham glasses, but we'll drink Mrs. Warren's health in pion among the states against this Goliah of old the tumblers!-they'll do!-Pleasant provisions abuses.\* I read the debates of their legislature you keep, Mrs. Warren! A virtuous woman is a at the time; they were full of sense and wit, with crown to her husband-hey, Hutton!"

"I shan't taste a drop of it!" "I shall, then. Here's a health to you, wife

and friend!" and he tossed off a glass of it.

her hand, Warren sat it down violently on the lustrate a wife's voluntary devotion: a woman table, and lighting a eigar sat down beside it. who turned out a pig to save her husband from Mrs. Warren was so accustomed to his coarseness jail, saying, 'A poor husband is better than none and selfish indulgence, that this caused little sen- he's a hand, if no head; he can draw the water sation, and she returned quietly to her sewing. or lug the wood!' Indeed, some of us, Warren, Hutton did not so easily digest the matter. He are only fit to be hewers of wood and drawers of sat down by the table, and after biting his nails water to our good wives." for a few moments, he said, "Warren, why do you go to that Roger Smith's?—If you must self."

"A rascal!-I find him a very liberal fellow." "Liberal! yes, -running up accounts with the riage, to my wife's separate use, her own husband for the wife to pay. Did you hear how erry, and I have since made over to her half of he served poor Mrs. Farren, the best wife—al- what I have acquired. Ido not say this beastingways excepting yours—in Roxbury!"

be called gossip. That poor woman had laid up who has made my home happy; a wife and mother a pretty little sum of money. She was obliged to hide it to keep it from her good-for-nothing husband. He got wind of it some way or other, and turned over her trunks and drawers till he some way or other, and turned over her trunks and drawers till he found it. He then carried it to Roger Smith and paid his drinking account with it, and then, boasting how he got the money, began a new score! Hear me out. The next day poor Mrs. Farren went penniless to Smith's to buy a loaf of bread went penniless to Smith's to buy a loaf of bread will not much longer suffer the blot of this old abuse to remain on her escutcheon.

"Why he is compelled to—the law compe him." At this moment the door of the little bed-room to which George had gone was set ajar.

"The law abounds in fictions," rejoined Hu on. "Does the law compel him!—You and I know some wives who have supported their families—including their lordly husbands—for years" -Warren filled another bumper of wine and drank t off-"and vet the money they earn is not their own, and is at all times subject to the husband's rapacity. There is no end to the worng done by men who fancy that old and barbarous laws give them rights that no human authority can give. I knew a gentleman, so called, who married a charming woman; she had a fortune of forty thousand dollars; he, not a penny. He was rather a good fellow, but idle. He lived on his wife's fortune, never earned or acquired in any way a shilling, and when he died he bequeathed

"Nonsense! when he married, the property, if now and then, but women don't know how to

"I deny that. They take better care of pror erty than men. They do not expose it to so many bazards. They rarely jeopard their children's happiness by a foolish second marriage, as men continually do. I have heard a man, older and wiser than either you or I, say that he has never known a woman left a widow who, if she had but a roof over her head, did not support her children. No, Warren, it does not become us to talk about women not being trusted with property because they don't know how to take care of it. At any rate, it is rather an Irish way of teaching them, to leprive them of it. "My girls are all boys," as they say, Warren. When they marry, if their wives have property, it shall be secured to them, or I'll no longer own them for sons of mine." "But, Hutton, would you have a division of in-

terests in a family?-You must, if you have a division of property." "I know no division so bad as that which gives all the rights to one side, and all the wrongs to the other. This argument of yours, that women are not qualified to take care of property, is a very with large fortunes pay for wise counsel and faithful agency? It is that large class of poor women who work for small wages, whose wants demand permitted to control their earnings, their management is, for the most part, discreet and efficient. If common justice should be done to women, and the laws be repealed that annul their right to their own property, it would soon become a part of their education to learn to take care of it. Why, control their own property, they conduct a vast lishments. In Germany, a woman is regarded half the property he acquires; that half he cannot his debts; it is absolutely hers. And it is ac-

Germany." "Fol de rol, Hutton! don't talk to me of Ger-

domestic, devoted, and care-taking wives, than in

George's color rose at the sight of his father, and prove our appreciation of them by restoring to a mist came before his eyes. His mother per- them their rights; making them as independen

crib, and drawing a deep sigh, he withdrew to an 'No, but I have heard seamen say, that if the adjoining closet bed-room.

"Well, Madam Warren," said her husband, in when a storm rises, to fall into his hands; and it when a storm rises, to fall into his hands; and it loud, husky voice, "have not you a bit of pie, the storms of life women show how capable they or crum of cake to give us?—Hutton and I have are. When I see how strong they are in their walked out from Boston, and are sharp set." calmness and patience, my blood boils that they "I am sorry then I have nothing to offer you." should be so shackled and made the victims of "Oh! women always say there is nothing; I the vices, the follies, or the misfortunes of their

home to him. He made no reply, but thrummed vehemently with his fingers on the table. "Mat some touches of the pathetic," he added, turning "Oh, put up the wine, Warren," said Hutton, to Mrs. Warren; who ever and anon, by a smile or a nod, or a gentle "I think you are right. Mr. Hutton," had manifested her attention to the con versation. "I remember," continued Mr. Hut-Mrs. Warren rose, and putting her hand on the bottle, said mildly, "You must not drink this, John. The doctor ordered wine-whey for Jessie, and I have bought it for that."

ton, "a lawyer describing the ruthless seizure, for the husband's debts, of silver tea-spoons cherished as a wedding-gift, and the gold beads transmitted through a long maternal line." And there nd I have bought it for that."

"Never mind;" and wresting the bottle from was a funny story told of an Irish woman, to il-

haunt a grocery, go elsewhere;—he is a rascal!" "I have acted for myself," replied Hutton, perfect good temper. "I secured before my marly; the first act was simply honest, and if som "No:—you know I hate gossip."

"Well, this is too true and too sad a story to was but a small testimony to the excellent woman

intermission, she toils for you. For years, Warren, she has earned the bread for your family—she educates your children. You see what can But I shall have her on the sea-shore by Tuesday be done even by a woman's unproductive labor. morning; and owing to the captain's goodness, Doyle told me yesterday, he owed your wife who gives George a free passage, he is going here than fifty dollars on account; and all for down to his uncle's with me. But excuse me, this stitching early and late. Be a man, Warren- Mr. Doyle; I am so happy, I know you will feet put your shoulder to the wheel. Her strength is failing. Forswear drinking—take the pledge. In God's name do anything that will help you in and it grieves me to tell you that your husband the course of duty to your family. Life is short, came here last night and asked for your dues.

essed to endure humiliation, and turn it to ac- The sudden change from light to darkness wa brutal intoxication.

During the rest of the week he was more surly before as an indirect demand for the fifty dollars

are enjoying."

Mrs. Warren did not speak—she could due from Mr. Doyle. But she had evoted this fifty dollars to the prosperity of one child, and but the tears now flowed plentifully, and they the life of another. "I am perfectly sure that if were like the rain in sunshine, when every drop I could get rid of this one little debt I should be is bright as a jewel. a new man," he continued. "But I can't undertake any business with this constant torment anging over me. Hutton told me I must decide o-day. He got the offer of the place for me." "Then, John, ask the loan of fifty dollars

from him. I know he will lend it to you." "Ah! you hear me, do you! I thought you were deaf. No, I can't demean myself to Hutton. I won't-that's flat. If my wife can't lend me-yes, I mean lend-I give in to Hutton's notions, though I don't believe a word in them. so far as to say lend-if you can't lend me, madam, your fifty dollars, I won't humble myself to strangers for it."

"John," said his wife calmly, "I have fifty dollars and more; to-morrow it will be sixty dol lars, due to me. I have, as you know, worked early and late to earn it-I have, in my mind devoted it to the good of our children. Hear now poor little Jessie moaning. See, she can hardly sit in her chair. Her life-the doctor says so-depends upon a change of air, and this money from Mr. Doyle is to pay the expense of our journey to my brother's. You have the right to it-but I am sure, John, you will not take itand I cannot give it to you." Warren said nothing, and his wife ventured to ask-"Who is this hard creditor !"

"Roger Smith." "I thought so-he cares not how many fam lies he ruins, how many hearts he breaks, if he can make a little money by it! As fast as I can earn the money I will pay it, John, if you will have no more accounts with this man. Go and tion, for my sake, for your children's, for God's sake, go no more near that bad man. Enter on this new path that is open to you."

"I will. Anne-I will, if I can get the fifts dollars-I can do nothing without it." And without waiting for further expostulation, or answer of any kind, Warren rushed out of the

His wife was left in perplexity-in the saddes of all perploxities—uncertainty as to her duty.

If her husband had told the truth, this might be a turning point in his life. Mr. Hutton had offered him a place on certain conditions, which he professed himself ready to accept. Warren might be restored to temperance and industryif he had told the truth! "But my child! my child !" cried the poor mother, taking little Jessie into her lap and giving way to an unwonted burst of tears. "And yet have I a right to put her life against his salvation !- possible salvation ! Oh, heavenly Father enlighten-direct me!"-After awhile she became quite calm, the little girl fell asleep stroking away her mother's tears, and Mrs. Warren laid her in her crib, and then bent over and kissed her, saying, "It will be all gain and not loss to you. Jessie-it's a hard life -very hard!" Mrs. Warren had come to the conclusion to give the money to her husband, helped to this, as good people often are, by the very difficulty and bitterness of the duty turning

One thing remained to be done. Mortifying as it was to impart to any one her distrust of her hasband, she determined to ascertain the truth of his statement before she voluntarily parted with her precious little sum of money. She accordingly went herself to Mr. Hutton's.

"My good friend," he said, "your husbar has deceived you. I did tell him, last week, that if he would remain sober for one month, I would find a place for him. You know what a beginning he has made this week. Not a day of it but I have seen him at Roger Smith's. But, take courage, my friend-you have good children. God spare them to reward you for your devotion to them." Mrs. Warren turned away, I believe, with a lightened heart, for her husband had worn out her affection for him, and she now saw her way clear to pursue her project for little Jessie.

She did not see her husband till late that night,

The committee of the various societies.

and then he was in his customary condition. The next morning, at breakfast, he launched fingled notions, on which he freely bestowed his favorite epithets. When he went out, banging the door after him, "It is too bad!" said George. "If I get into the legislature when I am a man, I'll do what I can to give these old laws a smok-

till they are, we must suffer and do as best we house, and gaze through the gloom upon the for can. I feel as if I could bear anything just now, of poor Digges, who was stretched upon a bed boat at one, and I am going now to settle ac- the coverlit. sounts with Mr. Doyle. Write a letter to Anne while I am gone to the shop, and tell her I enclose twenty dollars in it. The doctor says Jessie is a little better to-day. Providence smiles on us, my son,—the weather is lovely." The world without and within was all smiling to the world without and within was all smiling to the happy mother. She went with a light step and light heart to Mr. Doyle's. He was alone in his counting-room, where he received her kindly, for Mr. Doyle is one of the few men who put a heart of humanity into all his business relations. "You are always punctual, Mrs. Warren," he said; "Pil take it hot, Bob." [Pittsburg Chroniele. of humanity into all his business relations. "You are always punctual, Mrs. Warren," he said; "you have finished your last lot of above."

you have finished your last lot of shoes."
"Yes, sir, and if convenient, I should like to

"Then you have a good right to stop you work, mother," said George, affectionately, taking the shoe from her, "and if you won't, I shall make you."

"That was rather tough, I own,—but then what business had she to hide the money! She with you."

"No; give it to me, George. I must have sixty dollars, and then I shall treat myself to rest and recreation too. Anne must have some new "By the law of the land it may be, but not by "By the law of the land it may be, but not by "By the law of the land it may be, but not by "Counterpart of through all the indurations of long years of wrong doing. He arose, thrust back his chair, clasped his hands over his bald head, and grouned aloud. "His conscience is awakened," thought Hutton; "now is the time;" and rising, he laid his hand gently on Warren's shoulder. "My friend," not perceiving this, went on. "My youngest child has been sick all summer, and nothing, the

my friend—God help you, good night!"

Warren felt humbled by his friend's admonition. But it takes far more virtue than he pos-

ount; so instead of cherishing the holy monitor too much for poor Mrs. Warren. The flush of that had entered his bosom, he rushed out of the sweet hopes vanished from her face. She be house, and did not return to it till he could scarce- came fearfully pale, and sank back into a chair. find his way to the bed he dishonored by his She did not faint, she did not weep, she did not

Tears gushed from Mr. Doyle's eyes. He nd more uncomfortable than usual. He, two or thrust his hand into his money-drawer, and eagerthree times, hinted to his wife that he was in ly counting out sixty dollars, he put the money pressing need of a small sum of money—that into Mrs. Warren's hand. She looked up, scarceforty or fifty dollars would relieve him—that he ly comprehending what he was doing. "It is could do nothing till he was relieved—that if he yours, ma'am," he said; "accept it—no, take it were, and his mind at ease, he would turn over a as your due. It is your due. I could not swalnew leaf. On Friday morning he suddenly came low down the kind words you spoke, when you into the house, and said that he had an employ-ment he liked offered to him, that if he could do this. A plugue on the laws that give a hushave his mind at ease he would accept it. But he owed one fifty dollars, for which he was dunned every time he went up the street. His wife have no time to lose; get to the boat with your understood perfectly in what direction this discourse pointed. She had understood his hints your thanks out in pleasant thoughts of all you

N. B. We have simply recorded a recent fac in the life of a tradeaman. Whether his name be Doyle, or whether he is a shoemaker, does not matter. If in the odd chances of life this page should meet his eye, his modesty will pardon the publicity given to his beneficence, in consideration of the value of so rare an example.

While human nature is vilified in such fictio as Vanity Fair, we are anxious to present the antidote of real goodness which comes within our knowledge by personal observation, or unquestionable report.

Raising the Wind-and the Dust. "We're out of funds," sighed Digges. There was no denvine this

But at this moment a very respectable cla ersonage, who was going down Broadway at New York speed, tipped his hat, and said "Good orning, Mr. Digges." When he said this, he was gone, but his words made a great impression on the mind of Bob. "Who's that?" he asked

"Don't know his name; he belongs to my odge. A very clever fellow."

"Your lodge !" he echoed-"You are an Odd Fellow, then !"

"And a Son of Temperance ?" "Yes!"

"And a Rechabite !" "Yes !"

"And a United American Mechanic?" "Yes!" Bob's face grew radiant.

"Are your dues paid up ?"

"Yes; why do you ask !" exclaimed Digges, onished at the sudden delight of his friend. "How much do these societies give to a sick

"What proof do they require of his sickness!" "The certificate of a respectable physician," swered Digges. A pause ensued. Bob seemed running ove

"Some three and some four dollars a week."

ith a superabundance of delight. "And with these facts before you, my misguide Digges, you have perished in the enjoyment of

"Never was sick a week in my life, only".

he paused; "only in the pocket." Without another word, Bob took the arm of Digges, within his own, and led him into a neighoring oyster cellar. Seated within the box, he closed the curtains, and said, in a tone of great

"Digges, you really ought to cake tare of vo self! You now exhibit all the premonitory symptoms of a billious attack-"

"Eh!" cried Digges, jumping from his seat. "Your skin is sallow, your tongue furred, and our eyes feverish. In an hour, my friend, you will be in bed, with a raging fever. By night you will be delirious. To-morrow you will not expected to live, and next week"-

"Next week!" echoed Digges, becoming pale. "Next week" resumed Bob, "you will-are on listenin'!-you will draw at least twelve dolars from these societies. I will sign your cerificate. And as you will be sick a great many weeks, you will continue to draw twelve dollars per week for a considerable time. Digges, I pity you."

At these words the countenance of Digges came overspread with a mild resignation. He extended his hand. He clutched Bob with a

"It's a great deal of sickness to look forward o, but I am resigned. You see I am. By-the by, Bob, I don't feel well. 'Spose you go hom with me, and put me to bed!"

It was quite touching to see how Boh wen home with him and put him to bed. For twelve weeks Bob watched night and da

tion. The committees of the various societies who came with the "weekly benefits" for the sick brother, were delighted with Bob. They forth in invectives against Hutton, and his newtheir sick brother, in all their lodges and divisions. "Sit down, my friends," Bob would remark in a subdued voice, when a committee appeared; "our poor friend fails fast. He has been delirious all night. Speak low-the least noise dis

turbe him." And then the committee would sit down in the trust they will be righted long before that time; darkened room, in the fourth story of a boarding I am all ready for our start; we are to be at the his cadaverous face appearing above the edge of

After a few moments they would leave, first placing in the hands of Bob, the sum due his sick

quired a lady who was rather short and corp of a crusty old bachellor. "You look mor a big tub!" was the blunt reply.

# Sabbath Rending.

## IMMORTALITY.

THE insect bursting from its tomblike bedhe trees that seem in winter torpur deal-Yet each new year renewing their green lives; All teach, without the added aid of faith, That life still triumphs o'er apparent de ab.

But dies the inrect when the swamer dies; The grain bath perished, though the ple In death, at last, the oak of ages lies; Here reason halts, nor further can attain, for reason argues but from what she sees, Nor traces to their goal these mysteries.

But faith the dark hiatus can supply— Teaching, eternal progress still shall reign; Telling (as these things aid her to espy)
In higher worlds that higher laws obtain; Pointing, with radiant finger raised on high, From life that still revives, to life that cannot die!

Written for the Maine Farmer.

War and Peace.

War. "Every battle of the warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood."

Terrible in its appearances, distressing in its consequences. By it, kings are dethroned and subjects destroyed or made miserable—the labor and acquirements of centuries destroyed in a single night, while the rightful occupants are forced to flee, half naked, by the light of the flame that consumes the fruits of their toil. The mingled cries of widows and orphans are heard bewailing the loss of their husbands and sires, whose re
Pleasant to the Taste—sure and Safe in its Operation.

AMERICAN VERMIFUGE.

This safe to the public with certain confidence in should be public with certain confidence or should select to the public with certain confidence or should be public the loss of their husbands and sires, whose remains are left for wild beasts to gorge upon.

Tears of anguish are seen bedewing the face of affectionate innocence—creation's fairest gem, for that the cruel monster war has laid low in death the object of her love. Dire scenes are these in-

deed to witness. In view of such scenes, are we

husband and wives, brothers and sisters, lovers Readfield, Dec. 22d, 1849. and loved, are permitted to "sit under their own vine and under their own fig-tree, none to molest them or make them afraid." Under its reign the wolf shall dwell with the lamb and the lamp of lie down with the kid, and the calf, and young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all the holy mountain of the Lord."

CAUTION.

A.I. persons are hereby continued against purchasing given by the subscriber, and made payable to 8. KIAGS BERY or order, and dated Feb. 13, 1845—one for \$50, payable Feb. 15, 1845; and one for \$50, payable Feb. 15, 1845. These notes were witnessed by G. If Kingsbery, and are null and void according to said 8. Kingsbery written agreement, now held by me.

STEPHEN G. WILKINSON.

Gardiner, Dec. 22, 1849. shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM. When this peaceful kingdom is set up in the for Colds, Coughs, and all Lung and Liver Complaints.

and know, that ye are not in a retired monastical course, but have given your names and promises one to another, and covenanted here to cleave together in the service of God, and the king; what then must you do? May you live as retired hermits? and look after no body! Nay you must seek still the wealth of another; and enquire as David, how liveth such a man? How is he clad! How is he fed! He is my brother, my associate; we ventured our lives together here, and had a hard burnt of it, and we are in league together. Is his labor harder than mine? surely I will ease Is his labor hurder than mine? surely I will ease him. Hath he no bed to lie on? why I have two; I'll lend him one. Hath he no apparal? why, I have two suits, I'll give him one of them. Ease he course fare, bread and water, and I have better! why, surely we will part stakes. He is and his welfare my welfare, for I am as he is. And such a sweet sympathy were excellent, comfortable, yea, heavenly and is the only maker and CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, conservator of churches and commonwealths. and where this is wanting, ruin comes on quickly, as it did in Corinth.

Early Piety. Early piety is a distinguished honor. If there be true honor in the universe, it is to be found in religion. Even the heathens were sensible of this; hence the Romans built the temples of virtue and honor, close together, to teach that the way to honor was by virtue. Religion is the image of God in the soul of man. Can glory itself rise higher than this? What a distinction! to have this lustre put upon the character in youth. It was mentioned by Paul as a singular honor to the believing Jews, that they first trusted in Christ; and in referring to Andronicus and Junia, he mentions it to their praise that they were in Christ before him. To be a child of God, an heir of glory, a disciple of Christ, a warrior of the cross, a citizen of the new Jerusalem, from our youth up, adorns the brow with amaranthine wreaths of fame. A person converted in youth, is like the sun rising on a summer's morning to abine through a long bright day; but a person converted late in life, is like the evening star, a lovely object of christian contemplation, but not appearing till the day is closing, and then but for a little while. [Rev. J. A.] Early piety is a distinguished honor. If there templation, but not appearing till the day is closing, and then but for a little while. [Rev. J. A.]

Gleanings from Pious Authors. The man who refers himself wholly to God is enabled thereby to do many good deeds; and rendering faithfully all honor to him, it is incredible what wonders God works by that man's means.

"When I would," says one, "possess nothing through self-love, everything was given me with out going after it." Oh, happy dying of the grain of wheat, which makes it produce a hundred-fold The spirit of a good man does not strive to un-

lertake much, or to make a great noise and show,

but in all plainness and sincerity he labors to do well what he undertakes, and that purely for the love of God. Temperance has those particular advantages above all others means of preserving health that t may be practised by all ranks and conditions at any season, or in any place; it is a kind of regimen

BEWARE OF BEGINNINGS. Young person should, above all things, beware of beginnings, and by no means parley with temptations: their rentest security is in flight, and in the study to avoid all occusions of evil; for the cockatrice, which may be easily crushed in the egg, if suffered to hatch and grow up, will prove a deadly serpent, hard to be destroyed.

# Titcomb's Patent Compound Winter

# BEE HIVE & PROTECTOR.

THE paramount object in the peculiar construction of this Hiye, was to make it what it has already been proved to be, a perfect Winter Hive and Protector against robiting becs.

Without entering into details, it is enough to say that the unparalleled success which has attended this Hive the three seasons it has been in the six sufficient to convince the most increditions, that it is unequaled by any other that has been before the American people, for the manifold purposes of preserving the life of been during the winter; protecting them against robbers, the beckep, and moth or miller; the manufacture of honey, and the increase of stock.

f stock.
Pursous interested in the purchase of individual or town

Pursons interested in the purchase of individual or town rights, withis the county of Kennebec, are requested to call at the store of Dillingham & TiTCOMB, Aguata; A. H. Howard, Hallowells J. S. Filichrown, Readfield; where models may be examined.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Bee Hive above referred to, for which Stephen Titcomb, Esq., has recently obtained a patent, and have been made acquainted with the great success with which it has been used for the last two seasons. In my opinion it far surpasses any other Hive heretofore constructed, and I recommend it to the public for general use.

July, 1849.

## INTERESTING TO MOTHERS!

AMERICAN VERMIFUGE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

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deed to witness. In view of such scenes, are we not constrained to say with the Apostle James, "Come those things not hence, even of our lusts that war in our members?" The question supposes its own answer in the affirmative.

Peace. "But this shall be with burning and fuel of fire, for unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be not he fruit thereof quietness and assurance forever—making blissful the lives of its subjects—their end glorious. Within its placid walls there is safety. Under its reign, fathers and mothers, husband and wives, brothers and sisters, lovers

## CAUTION.

When this peaceful kingdom is set up in the heart, the sword that was forged to spill the lifeblood of God's noblest work, is beaten into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning-hook, and nation shall not lift them up against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Belgrade, Dec., 1849.

Christian Charity.

Extract from the first sermon preached in New England, at Plymouth, Mass., by Robert Cushman, in 1621.

Now brethren I pray you, remember yourselves, and know, that ye are not in a retired monastical course, but have given your names and promises

unequaled.
CURTIS & PERKINS, Bangor, are the Proprietors, to as good a man as I, and we are bound to each other, so that his wants must be my wants, his sorrows my sorrows, his sickness my sickness, and his welfare my walfare, for I am as he is, North Wayne; R. B. Donn, North Wayne; R. B. Donn, 1335sep

> THE BOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY in the world for THE BIOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY in the world in the Cramp in the limbs or stomach; violent pain in the limbs, back, side, or atomach; stitches in the back or side billions choller rheumstic affections to the limbs, back, side or stomach; spinal diseases, chapped hands, chilbining toothacke, dysentery or diarrhea, and all cases of cub wounds, bruises, &c. Read the following certificate and doubt who can.
>
> DIRROWT, July 11, 1842.
>
> Megara, Curtis & Perkins—For two years past I have

mpletely relieve the patient. Sole agents,
52 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

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